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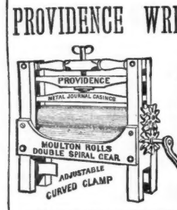

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The Independent.

WHO SHALL SAY?

BY JOAQUIN MILLER.

APAR a-sea a blowing sail
That shall go down before the dawn;
A sinking sun, a sky of red
In bars and banners overhead,
And blown apart like curtains drawn.
And they are passion-tossed and pale
With sorrow for receding trust—
The two that stand and look alone
And silent, as two shafts of stone
Set head and foot above the dead.

They watch the ship, the weary sun,
The bannered streamers every one,
Till darkness hides them in her hair.
The winds come in as cold as death,
And not a palm above the pair
To lift a lance or break a breath.

The hollow of the ocean fills
Like sounding hollow halls of stone,
And not a banner streams above;
The sea is set in snowy hills.
The ship is lost. The winds are blown
Unheeded now; yet who shall say:
"We had been wiser so than they
Who wept and watched the parting sail
In silence, mute with sorrow, pale
With weeping for departed love?"

THE INDIAN QUESTION.

BY HON. JAMES A. GARFIELD, M.C.

IN the summer of 1805, after several weeks of fruitless efforts, Captains Lewis and Clark succeeded in finding a practical pass across the great mountain-range which divides the waters of the Missouri from those of the Columbia River. Soon after passing the divide, they entered one of the most beautiful valleys of the West, a valley formed by the slopes of the Rocky Mountains and the Bitter Root Mountains, which lie nearly parallel to each other and less than a hundred miles apart.

In that valley the travelers rested for a fortnight and named their camp "Traveler's Rest." The little stream beside it they called "Traveler's Rest Creek," now known as the Lo-Lo Fork of the Bitter Root or St. Mary's River.

They found the valley occupied by a tribe of Indians known as the Sahlees or Salish, an intelligent, brave, and kindly-disposed people, who treated the travelers (the first white men they had ever seen) with great hospitality and respect.

The explorers had heard that the Indians of the Pacific Slope were in the habit of flattening the heads of their children; and, seeing in the valley a few Indians with flattened heads, they gave the name of Flatheads to the Sahlees of the Bitter Root Valley. The name is inappropriate, for this tribe never adopted the custom. Since that time, however, they have been known as the Flathead Nation, and have been recognized as the owners of a broad belt of territory extending over five degrees of latitude (from the 44th parallel to the British line) and from the ridge of the Rocky Mountains to the ridge of the Bitter Root range, an average breadth of about two degrees of longitude.

This territory was occupied jointly by the Flatheads, Kootenais, and Upper Pend d'Oreilles—tribes related to each other by ties of kinship and known to the Government under the general name of the Flathead Nation.

The Flatheads proper occupied the central portion of this belt of mountain land, and their position commanded the main pass by which the fish-eating tribes of the Northern Pacific Slope made their annual journey to the buffalo country of the Upper Missouri. From these mountain fastnesses the Flatheads and their allies have always been able to check the hostile incursions of their hereditary enemies—the Blackfeet, Crows, and Sioux. Their traditions are full of heroic tales of victories over the Indians of the Eastern Slope.

During the explorations for the Pacific Railroad, in 1855, Governor Stevens concluded a treaty with the Flatheads, Kootenais, and Upper Pend d'Oreilles, by which *their* whole territory, as above described, was ceded to the United States, except a reservation of about 5,000 square miles, near the Flat Head Lake and the Jocko River. This fine country was to be set apart as the exclusive property of the three tribes and their permanent home.

Victor, chief of the Flatheads and titular chief of the three tribes, was unwilling to abandon the Bitter Root Valley; and, at his request, a clause was inserted into the treaty which empowered the President of the United States to cause an examination to be made of the Bitter Root Valley, and, if in his judgment it should appear best for the tribe, that valley, above the Lo-Lo Fork should be set apart as a special and permanent reservation for the Flatheads. Until such action by the President the tribe was to hold the valley in exclusive possession.

The Stevens Treaty was not ratified by the Senate until 1859; and, the War of Rebellion soon after coming on, the President neglected to make the proper examination of the Bitter Root Valley until November, 1871, when he issued his proclamation declaring that the discovery of gold mines in the near neighborhood of the valley and the pressure of white settlements in that direction made it undesirable as the permanent home of the Flatheads. He, therefore, ordered their removal to the Jocko Reservation (where two of the associate tribes have been residing for several years) whenever Congress should make provision for proper indemnity for the loss they would thereby sustain.

By an act of Congress approved June 5th, 1872, the President was directed to remove the tribe immediately, and pay them an annuity of $5,000 a year for ten years, as a compensation for the loss sustained in leaving their old home.

In visiting the tribe, in August last, for the purpose of carrying into effect the law of Congress and the order of the President, I had an opportunity of studying some of the most interesting phases of our Indian problem.

In the first place, it is conceded that from the beginning of our intercourse with these Indians they have been most friendly toward the whites. It is justly their boast that no Flathead ever killed a white man. They long ago sought the friendship of our people and invited many families to settle in the Bitter Root Valley. But recently the settlers have crowded in without invitation, and the whites in the Valley now outnumber the Indians.

Savage and civilized life—the first in its best and the second certainly not in its highest state—have thus been brought in close contact in that valley. Nothing is plainer than that the two forms of life cannot long coexist in harmony. The primary condition of our civilization is that we destroy the very basis of the Indian mode of living. Every step toward modern agriculture is a step toward driving out the game and destroying the essential conditions upon which savage communities exist. Hence, there is no hope for Indians on the frontier except in removal to a reservation exclusively their own.

With much difficulty, an arrangement was effected by which the Flatheads have agreed to move to their reservation so soon as suitable cabins are erected. The difficulties were two-fold.

First, The great attachment felt by the Indians for their old home, and their distrust of the Government in keeping its promises to protect them on their reservation, and to pay honestly and promptly their stipulated annuities.

Second, A desire on the part of white settlers to have a military post established in the valley, which would create a home market for their crops.

This last was the obstacle most difficult to overcome. Inspired by this motive, some of the more mercenary settlers appeared willing to run the risk of an Indian war, and even to bring it on, rather than fail to accomplish their purpose.

Meetings of the settlers were called at several points in the valley, and many well-disposed citizens were alarmed by stories of threatened Indian hostilities. The governor of the territory was petitioned to issue arms and ammunition to the settlers, and was urged to ask the President to establish a military post of two or three companies of cavalry.

The Flatheads were represented as threatening to resist removal by force; and it was reported that 1,000 Nez Percés were encamped in the valley for the purpose of assisting the Flatheads in their resistance.

Some of the newspapers of the territory were sounding the alarm, and calling upon the President to drive the Flatheads out at the point of the bayonet.

On reaching the headquarters of the tribe, near the Lo-Lo Fork, August 24th, I found that, while the Flatheads greatly desired to remain in the Bitter Root Valley, they had no thought of hostility and cherished no bitterness toward the Government.

It was evident that efforts had been made to induce them to resist the removal, so as to force upon the Government the necessity of sending troops into the Valley.

Even after two of the chiefs had signed the articles of agreement for the removal of the tribe, and had selected sites for their dwellings, efforts were made to dissuade them from keeping their contract.

A letter, written by a late member of the Indian Peace Commission to a citizen of the Valley, and received while I was there, was well calculated to prevent the peaceful removal of the Flatheads. The ex-commissioner referred to the removal as an act of injustice, and suggested that the Indians might be justified in forcible and combined resistance. That gentleman ought to have known that such advice would only aggravate a feeling, quite generally entertained among the citizens of the territories, that the extinction of the Indian race is the only possible solution of the question. It is difficult to understand how he could hope to serve the interests of the Indians or the cause of peace by counseling forcible resistance to the laws of the United States.

If he based his letter on the opinion that the Flatheads ought not to be removed from the Bitter Root Valley, it must be that he is in favor of maintaining two reservations, only sixty miles apart, each large enough for the three associated tribes. He would thus increase the expense, and prevent that concentration of effort in aid of these Indians, which can be so effectually employed on the Jocko Reservation, where the agency, with its mills and crops, is ready to render effective service.

As has already been said, the Flatheads are among the very best specimens of the race, and their history exhibits some of the best and at the same time some of the worst features of the methods of dealing with the Indian question. Their annuities have reached them irregularly—sometimes nearly a year after they were due—and the goods have often been of the poorest quality. Add to this the innumerable rascalities and spoliations practiced upon them by agents of the Government, and it is surprising that they can retain any confidence in any promise that may be made.

It appears to me that the religious side of the Indian question needs a thorough reconsideration. To build up a Christian civilization on the ruins of barbarism, we ought to begin at the bottom, and not at the top. We ought to begin with the temporalities, rather than doctrinal theology. For more than two centuries most of our missionary effort has been made wrong end foremost. Sir Walter Raleigh began by conferring titles of nobility on Indian chiefs. In 1587 he ordered the Chief Manito baptized, and created him a feudal baron, with the title of Lord of Roanoke. This was the first and perhaps the last of the American barons.

A part of the endowments of Harvard University and William and Mary College were expressly for the education of the Indians. One Iroquois graduated at Harvard. Eliot gave a whole lifetime to missionary work among the Indians of New England. There is now but one man living, and he a white man, who can read Eliot's Indian Bible.

Most of the Indians educated by these efforts relapsed into barbarous life when they again joined their tribes. In many cases they had merely acquired power for evil.

We are accustomed to say that the Gospel is fitted to all classes and conditions of men. And this is probably true when we use the word in its broadest sense; but it is not true in the narrow doctrinal sense of the term. There is a gospel of clothing, of food, of shelter, of work, that should precede the theology of the pulpit. At least, this should be so in reference to the Indian race. It should be remembered that we are dealing with a people who have not, by long centuries of effort, learned the lesson of temporal salvation. We are dealing with a race of whom Bancroft has well said: "No fragment of a column, not a brick, nor a single hewn stone large enough to be incorporated in a wall has been discovered."

The simplest lessons of our everyday life these poor people must learn. The lesson of work—of plowing, of sowing, of reaping; the lesson of forethought, providence, property, and personal responsibility. All these, with their important temporal advantages, should be their first steps in learning the Gospel of Life. It cannot be denied that, in respect to these things, the Jesuit missionaries have been more successful than any others.

More than forty years ago the Flatheads sent a delegation of their own number to go to St. Louis and bring back some man who could tell them of the white man's God. That delegation perished at the hands of hostile Indians before they reached their destination. Another was sent, but failed of success. A third succeeded in reaching St. Louis, where they found a Jesuit missionary and made known their request.

While in the Flathead camp, I saw an Indian nearly 90 years of age, named Aeneas, who was one of the successful messengers. The Jesuits did not respond to this call by sending a missionary to teach the formal doctrine of religion; but, instead, they sent out a devoted lay brother, an accomplished surgeon, who went and lived among them, cured their sick, accompanied their warriors to battle, cared for their wounded, made himself their necessary friend, and told them that by and by the "men of the black gown" would come. Then they sent other lay brothers to put up small buildings, to begin the work of farming, to teach the simpler trades, and, in short, to lay the foundation for civilized life.

With such preparations it is not surprising that at a later date Father De Smet and his associates, in a short time, had baptized almost the entire Flathead nation. How much they understand of the spirit of the Christian religion, how deeply its doctrines have penetrated their every-day life, I am unable to say. I cannot affirm that the labors of the Jesuits among the three tribes of Flatheads have accomplished much more than to help them on in their studies of the first lessons of civilized life. But the method pursued has clearly been a wise one.

The policy of the President is in the same general direction. He has called upon the Christian churches, not to come forward with their theologies, but to aid him in securing faithful agents, who will honestly distribute to the Indians the annuities and bounties of the Government and who will do faithful work at the various reservations.

That work consists in breaking up lands, in putting in crops, in erecting houses, in building and maintaining mills, in teaching the simpler trades, in short, in laying the foundation among the Indians of practical civilized living. If to this can be added a habit of owning property in severalty; of having small farms, well tilled and stocked with their own cattle and horses; and if, above all, their reservations shall be carefully and rigidly protected against the encroachments of the whites, there may yet be saved a remnant of this perishing race.

DEMOCRATIC WINE IN GREELEY BOTTLES.

BY HON. JUSTIN S. MORRILL.

OUR country for the past twenty-five years has been agitated so frequently by scenes of war, domestic violence, and local disquietudes as to have given occasion for wide, though temporary, political differences of parties, and of such intensity as to leave little opportunity for the general discussion and advancement of those domestic, economical, and financial questions relating to national legislation and administration which otherwise might have had more of public attention, although they have been by no means neglected by those most directly responsible for their proper consideration.

The war with Mexico tended to satisfy the latent hunger of some portion of our restless people for an extension of territory, and gave the coveted room for an expansion of slavery, however repugnant to the consciences of stern moralists or to the friends of universal freedom; the fillibuster expeditions, so often gliding from our own to some foreign shores with piratical intent, have too often recklessly imperiled our relations with neighbors that above all deserved our political and commercial sympathies; the Kansas outrage and carnival of pro-slavery border-ruffians, though darkly staining a page of our history, was promptly suppressed by a free people, who refused to accept a constitution not the work of their own hands; our recent and greatest conflict, so wantonly and traitorously begun, at last triumphantly vindicated the great principles proclaimed to mankind in the Declaration of Independence, as well as our right—never again to be disputed—to be a nation, although it was a conflict attended by a sacrifice of blood and treasure not to be computed without grief and pain. But this series of sinister movements, all closely related from having been engendered by the Democratic party, has almost ceaselessly engrossed the attention and the patriotic energy of the people. And whatever the ultimate results that our country may fairly be congratulated upon, they are such as are due to the providential triumph of good over evil, and to the constancy and courage of the party inflexibly arrayed against movements and measures of such disastrous omens.

It was natural that in a free country, like our own, some latitude of opinion and sentiment on such grave questions should exist, and that their discussion, with flashing words and flaunting banners, should generate some heat and passion. It was to have been expected that some laxity of principle would predominate in different and differing localities, which might urge on our country, right or wrong, to serious political contests, to angry debates, if not to turbulence and actual collisions; but it was not to have been supposed that any great party, long honored by the confidence of the people, concealed within itself the elements of a formidable rebellion against the life of the best and freest government the world has yet seen. That such a party did exist, in spite of the political sentiments of many of its individual members, unfortunately is too true. The protracted war and more protracted taxes, the enormous public debt and numberless heroes slain, as well as the living heroes who go about their homes on crutches or with empty sleeves, furnish, alas! only too abundant evidences of the fact. No lover of his country would object, could we raise the dead, to blotting out the whole record of glory and shame. But that would be neither possible nor profitable. Reflection on the past is our sole security for the future. The perpetuity of the record is the dearly-bought property of the country's defenders, and the only bonds of those so criminally inculpated, which, after all, is only a terror to evil-doers.

It is the highest commendation of those charged with the conduct of affairs, and of the numerous measures necessarily, promptly, and hastily adopted throughout all these years of conflicting parties and opinions, that the prosperity of the country has not been prostrated; but, notwithstanding the severity of the ordeal, has all the while been maintained at its maximum standard. Surely, while we lament many losses, we may well be proud of the fact not only that the Government itself is safe in the hands of the existing Administration; not only that we have the land of the free in reality, as well as in theory; but that the closing years of the first century of the United States will be distinguished as an era of their greatest growth and largest increase of material wealth, unexampled as may have been its previous history.

If there is any demoralization, it is, beyond doubt, much less than might have been reasonably anticipated. Certainly it is understood that war rarely contributes to the conservation of sound morals, whatever it may do to destroy effeminacy or to invigorate the grandeur and manhood of nations. It is, at best, the rule of force and violence. It feeds on spoils and contemplates blood with composure. It is emergent, and pays war prices for all its wants. Though it nearly always saves the brave by its heroic surroundings; it is not confined, however, in its demoralizing tendencies to one party, but engulfs all parties, and the aggressive even more surely than the defensive. It sends forth a poison which permeates, more or less, all classes of society—the defeated quite as much as the victorious; and it is a mistake to suppose that no demoralization has befallen those lately in rebellion. They have been most deeply affected. We are told, indeed, that they have been cleansed by being washed in Greeleyism; and, if so, what power shall cleanse Greeleyism?

"The River Rhine, it is well known,
Doth wash your city of Cologne:
But tell me, nymphs! what power divine
Shall henceforth wash the River Rhine?"

The poison of war is far more visible in the Southern States than elsewhere; and only through years of peace and quiet industry can its baleful influences be everywhere eradicated, and a system of higher ethical duties again be enthroned. And yet, did not *our* warriors drop the implements of war for that of peaceful industry with most unprecedented alacrity? If any party can be trusted, may not those who fought for the Union?

It is not, then, strange that so large a number of our people, who certainly do not mean to be the enemies of our Government, nor the enemies of universal liberty, should so mistakenly work to put a party in power which has not even yet washed its hands of the bloody stains of treason? For the small part Great Britain took as an abettor in the crime she has made an apology and pays fifteen millions of dollars; but the principals refuse even to say they are sorry. Is it not scandalous that an attempt should be made to install as the guardians of four millions of freedmen a party whose back has just been scourged for a conspiracy to set up a government whose corner-stones were based on the idea of holding them in perpetual slavery? Instead of receiving an apology from them, we are asked to be conciliatory and make one. The first element in civilization is the equal security of life; and yet it has been seriously proposed to place the unfortunate race of freedmen in the keeping of those who not only deny the propriety and validity of their civil and political rights, as secured by the amendments to the Constitution, but who organize bands of terrorism to scourge and assassinate them if they attempt to exercise those rights!

And, now that the great agricultural, commercial, manufacturing, and financial interests of the country are so manifestly prosperous under the measures and policy developed and maintained by the party which has guided the fortunes of the country through such stormy seas, all the time and step by step in the teeth of an opposition which, if patriotic, must, at least, be conceded to have been wholly wrong, is it not a marvel that such an opposition party, with its attenuated gilding of Greeleyism, can even obtain a hearing when they ask for power and place, that they may again try their gloomy experiments in statesmanship? Those whose party instincts and precepts lead them to favor the next war, the next rebellion, the next political riot or Ku-Klux campaign prate of conciliation, prate of amnesty and peace, and ask that they may be made rulers in the land! We have all heard of the lion and the lamb lying down together; but the millennium has not yet come, and until then no child will hear that such a lion ever gets up without having the lamb in his belly.

But it is claimed that the political foe we have so much dreaded, the party we have so long encountered, has by plighted faith to a new platform adopted a new creed and a new leader. We do not find, however, that it has renounced any of the doctrines or dogmas to which equally solemn and imposing pledges of faith have often heretofore been given; while the new leader appears only too anxious to recant former opinions, or to obliterate all traces of antagonism which might be found by comparing his earlier record with that of the party lately adopted. There is no odor remaining of past associations that he does not now find offensive. He seems resolved to sink or swim with his new-found friends, and does not perceive that he is the Jonah they have already determined to cast into the sea after the ides of November. If he has not been in accord with their faith, he would leave no doubt that he will be in accord hereafter. Even the doubting Indiana Thomas, Voorhees, has thrust his hand into his side, and now believes. Not only will he love as they love, but hate as they hate and lie as they lie. Once they were indignant because they thought themselves hurt by his barbed editorial arrows; but now they are jubilant upon finding his quiver unexhausted, and cry out bravo! when he pulls his *long bow* against his former friends.

Neither the rose nor the poppy change their odor by change of name, nor will any fragrance be added to the old party by an old name, or one however inextricably compounded. The principles and purposes of a party cannot be suddenly changed, though any individual, void of convictions, may suddenly change his allegiance to parties. Parties die; but they do not surrender. There are no leaders, as the recent campaign is destined to show, with power to capitulate. Leaders may betray; but they can make no binding convention, unless it be in harmony with the will of their constituents. He who leads by virtue of consanguinity or affinity must lead in the grooves and traditions of the prophets of old or lose his leadership. New parties may be made, but not presently out of old ones. They are formed slowly and by aggregation, and not in the lump. They must be formed by earnest men, who honestly agree; by men who do not seek so much to live as to die by their faith.

Combinations for political spoils are necessarily heterogeneous, and made up of selfishness, cant, and unscrupulousness. They are foredoomed to disintegration whenever they reach the point where lots are cast for the garments of the party it is proposed to crucify. The few earnest Republicans who forsook their party from high motives have sadly undermined public confidence in their sagacity and stability. Nevermore can they be heeded as wise counselors, consort with whom they may. Hostile only to the President at the start, they end in hostility to the party which holds the best record of their lives.

But the major part of those who severed their party relations never had more than a delicate tincture of Republicanism about them, and left because they hoped to be asked to take higher seats at the Democratic table; but alas! a table now likely to furnish them with only a dinner of herbs, and hatred therewith. Certainly there are many persons who have long reluctantly voted with the Democratic party who are better Republicans at the core than those who "have gone out from us because they are not of us," and they may be expected soon to more than fill any vacant places. The purging of the Republican party leaves it with more healthy blood and with fewer *calls* to be exorcised in future from the civil service. The recent combination of Republican Democracy or Democratic Republicanism, which gave so much of early promise to the Tammany Ring, is already shattered, and the disaster that awaits its fragments will furnish for all coming time what the combination most needed, but never had—a moral.

THE AMENDMENTS AND THE CINCINNATI PLATFORM.

BY REV. SAMUEL T. SPEAR, D.D.

THE second resolution of the Cincinnati platform, subsequently adopted by the Democrats in their convention at Baltimore, reads as follows:

"We pledge ourselves to maintain the Union of these states, emancipation, and enfranchisement, and to oppose any reopening of the questions settled by the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution."

In this resolution there is not an idea which has not for years been firmly maintained by Republicans. They defended the Union against rebellion, in spite of Democracy achieved emancipation and enfranchisement, and are inflexibly opposed to any change or evasion of the constitutional amendments. On these points Republicans have always been right; and Democrats, at best, have only recently begun to be right. Their profession now is very different from the one they made in 1868, and have continued up to within a very short period.

We object to this Cincinnati-Baltimore resolution, not for what it contains, but, rather, for what it does *not* contain. The resolution is studiously silent upon a very cardinal point; and in this respect it seems to have been originally framed with an eye to its acceptance by the Democracy. Democrats, after having opposed the constitutional amendments with the most persistent hostility, and declared two of them to be "null and void" in their National Convention of 1868, have been compelled, as a matter of party necessity, to change their ground, and come before the people with a professed acceptance of what they had hitherto denounced and rejected. The resolution prepared for them by the Cincinnati Convention, in the hope that they would adopt it, and with it the candidates, is so worded as wholly to avoid a vital point to which Democracy still demurs.

It should not be forgotten that Democrats, while professing to be converted to the formal acceptance of the amendments as "accomplished facts," no longer to be disputed, expressly declare that they are not converted to their enforcement by congressional legislation. The amendments themselves, in just so many words, provide for such enforcement; and yet Democracy to-day denounces it as "centralization." It was for the purpose of getting around this delicate point in Democratic faith, without disturbing it, that the manipulators of the Cincinnati Convention carefully avoided all reference to the *agency* by which the amendments were to be carried into effect. Their plan was to frame a platform which would have some hope of success with the people, but which would not be so in advance of Democratic doctrine as to peril its acceptance at Baltimore. This virtually concedes that Democracy, at the very best, is only half converted.

Republicans, on the other hand, both by their antecedents and by their resolution adopted at Philadelphia, are on record as declaring their purpose to sustain and enforce the constitutional amendments by "appropriate legislation," and in this way give them practical effect according to their true intent and spirit. There is no uncertainty or ambiguity about their position. They have already placed enforcement laws in the statute-book of the nation, and they mean to keep them there. They mean, also, to elect a President who will execute these laws. They hold it to be the duty and within the province of the General Government to protect the rights guaranteed by the Constitution to every citizen of the United States. They accept no theory of state rights which cancels the duty or abrogates the power. The issue between Republicans and Democrats upon this point is a vital one.

It is, moreover, a noticeable and exceedingly suspicious circumstance that Mr. Greeley, in his letter accepting the Cincinnati nomination, then hoping to be nominated at Baltimore, as words his understanding of the resolution in regard to the amendments as to bring himself, if possible, within reach of Democratic support. The following are his words:

"All the political rights and franchises which have been acquired through our late bloody convulsion must and shall be guaranteed, maintained, enjoyed, respected, evermore."

Mr. Greeley here wholly omits, as he evidently intended to do, to indicate by what authority these "rights and franchises" shall be guaranteed and maintained. He makes no reference to the point upon which Democracy, even in its "regenerate" state, is so sensitive. He once professed to believe not only in the amendments, but also in the right and duty of Congress to enforce them by appropriate legislation, wherever and whenever necessary to secure the rights they guarantee. Does he now declare his adherence to his former faith on both of these points? Far from it. The legislative acts which Democrats denounce, as being a dangerous "centralization" of Federal power, were passed by Congress to carry into effect certain provisions of the amended Constitution. Mr. Greeley, before he became a Democrat, repeatedly declared that these acts are right, being not only constitutional, but also demanded to give due protection to American citizens, "irrespective of race, color, or previous condition of servitude." Does he say so now, being the candidate of a party that opposes all such legislation? Did he say so in his letter accepting the Cincinnati nomination, which was written quite as much for Democrats as for the so-called Liberal Republicans? Has he said so since? Where does *the* Horace Greeley for whom the people are asked to vote stand on this subject? They know where the Republican party and Gen. Grant stand, by both their words and their acts. They know, too, where the Democratic party stands. But this new convert to Democracy is ominously silent on one of the most radical issues of this campaign. In his speeches made during his electioneering tour in the West he was so much absorbed with the rights of white men that he seems to have had no time to consider what would be the condition of colored men at the South provided the Democratic party should come into power, and its theory be adopted as the policy of the nation.

Very plain is it that somebody, in the event of his election, is to be cheated by this studied ambiguity of the Democratic candidate. If he still believes in the legislative enforcement of the amendments by Congress, and would make this faith the rule of his official action, then the Democrats would be sadly cheated in their candidate. If, however, he does not so believe, or if he has made up his mind to waive his faith on this point, as he has done in respect to the tariff, then Republicans who vote for him on the supposition that he is the same Greeley that he was a year ago are the parties to be cheated. His present attitude ought to secure his repudiation by all men who believe in the constitutional amendments and in their enforcement by congressional legislation. He is in close political alliance with a party that accepts these amendments only because it must, while it denounces all the laws of Congress designed to make them practically effective. If his convictions and sympathies are not really with the party, then he is a mere time-server, adopting a system of false pretenses for the sake of office. If they are with it, then surely the rights involved cannot be safely trusted to either the candidate or the party.

The very mildest condemnation of Mr. Greeley that is at all consistent with truth—taking him just as he now stands before the people—is that he is not worthy of public confidence. His inconsistencies with himself are so glaring that common sense, to say nothing about the moral sense, denies to him the right of being trusted. . . . [illegible] especially with the responsible duties of the Presidential office, who, either for the want of principle or for the want of a sound judgment, makes such a crooked path for his feet. If he asks such an expression of the nation's confidence, then it is a duty to show the public that he is not worthy of it.

WHY NOT TO BE TRUSTED.

BY WM. LLOYD GARRISON.

AFTER his nomination at Baltimore, to save appearances, Mr. Greeley technically ceased his editorial (not his financial) connection with the *Tribune;* so that, of all the partisan journals in his favor, it might take the lead to secure his election to the Presidency. But this withdrawal, it has been glaringly apparent

The Independent.

LOVE-STORIES.

BY MRS. S. M. B. PIATT.

CAN I tell any? No;
I have forgotten all I ever knew.
I am too old. I saw the fairies go
Forever from the moonshine on the dew
Before I met with you.

"Rose's grandmother knows
Love-stories?" She could tell you one or two?
"She is not young" You wish that you were
"She has been love-stories? Are they ever true?
Sometime I may ask you.

I am not living when
Columbus came here, nor before that? So,
You wonder when I saw the fairies, then?
The Indians would have killed them all,
you know?
"How *long* is long ago?"

And if I am too old
To know love-stories, why am I not good?
Why don't I read the Bible, and not scold?
Why don't I pray, as all old ladies should?
(I only wish I could.)

Why don't I buy gray hair?
And why ——— Oh! child, the Sphinx herself might spring
Out of her sands to answer, should you dare
Her patience with your endless questioning.
"Does *she* know anything?"

Perhaps. "Then could she tell
Love-stories?" If her lips were not all stone;
For there is one she must remember well:
One whose great glitter showed a fiery zone
Brightness beyond its own.

One whose long music aches—
How sharp the sword, how sweet the snake,
O queen!—
Into the last unquiet heart that breaks.
But the Nile-lily rises faint between ——
You wonder what I mean?

I mean there is but one
Love-story in this withered world, forsooth;
And it is brief, and ends, where it begun,
(What if I tell, in play, the dreary truth?)
With something we call Youth.

BITS OF TRAVEL AT HOME.

PI-WY-ACK AND YO-WI-HE.

BY H. H.

IN the language of the Ah-wah-ne-chee, who always spoke truth, "Pi-wy-ack" means "white water" or "shower of shining crystals," and "Yo-wi-he" means "the twisting" or "the meandering." These were the names of the two great falls by which the Merced (River of Mercy) leaps into Ah-wah-ne. Then came the white men, liars; they called the upper fall "Nevada," and the lower one "Vernal"; and the lies prevailed; being, as lies are apt to be, easier said than the truth.

Ah-wah-ne guides tell you that you can see both these falls in one day, leaving Hutchings's early in the morning and returning late in the afternoon. This is true, if the verb to see means simply to look at. John Murphy defined it better: "Now, I'll tell you the way to see them two falls," he said. "You jest make your calkerlations to stay over night to Snow's, an' you'll re'y see 'em. There don't nobody see a thing that jest rides up to it, an' turns round an' rides away. It's jest the greatest place for moonlight, up on that Nevada Fall, you ever see."

Sol White was right. John Murphy was "jest the sort o' person" we "folks would take to." How much of Ah-wah-ne we should have lost or have but half known except for him!

So we sat out for Pi-wy-ack in the early afternoon. We also rode through the mysterious opening in the line of tethering posts, where we had watched party after party disappear, just beyond the hotel. Right into an oak and willow wood, right into a swamp, right into an overflow of the Merced River itself rode Murphy. His white horse was up to the saddle-girths in water. It plunged and seemed to stumble. Murphy glanced quietly over his shoulder at us.

"Keep right behind me, and there's no danger. Don't bear to the left. It's ten foot deep just off there."

It was good generalship to make us concentrate our attention on the one point of keeping close in his steps. No doubt we could have ridden as safely a little to the left; but we should have been twice as frightened at the place we were in if we had not been occupied in trying to avoid a worse one. It was an ugly slough—water ten feet deep on the left; the current running quite fast; the horses stumbling over the hidden rocks; and close on the right a confusion of high rocks, up which no horse could possibly clamber. But it only lasted a minute or two, and nobody fell in; and then we came out at once on the meadows. Ah! the lovely of the eastern meadow land of Ah-wah-ne, shaded by oaks and pines and spruces and maples, in groves, without underbrush; threaded by little streams, which zigzag capriciously among thickets of alders and white azalea; and between, white shining bars and stretches of sand, like miniature beeches. They lose themselves in each other or in the Merced; or stop of a sudden, as if changing their mind. You leap them, you ford them, you indulge your horse in sipping them, one after another, just for the pleasure of it. They seem almost a relief sometimes from the grandeur of the lofty walls on every side. So, also, do the flowers, with which great spaces here and there are bright—red lilies and yellow, deep blue larkspur, rose-colored everlasting, columbine, wild roses, and yellow honeysuckles, besides many others which do not grow out of Ah-wah-ne. After looking up at the terrible To-coy-ae and Tis-sa-ack, bald granite domes four and five thousand feet high, after following the line of overlapping arches and columns and peaks of stone high; up in the air on either hand as far as you can see, seeming to tower and grow, and threaten to topple under your very gaze, there is a sense of protection in the neighborhood of an azalea, a new comradeship with a daisy. They have summered and wintered in Ah-wah-ne, and are not afraid.

Two miles of this meadow, and then the Valley ends, or, rather, branches into three, so narrow that they are called canyons. As we came near this point, the great walls seemed to have wheeled and opened. All the familiar summits looked new and strange, and new summits, almost grander, came into view. Our path lay up the canyon down which the Merced comes. The noise of its coming soon grew loud. The path winds close along its edge. Out of Ah-wah-ne, we should not call it a path. Steep, narrow, full of bowlders, between which your horse turns and twists at such sharp angles you sway to right and left dizzily, under low-hanging boughs, between bushes which catch you on either side, up and up and up it leads; and the Merced on the left leaps and foams and roars, louder and louder, mile by mile. Now we caught glimpses of its white foam between the dark pines; then it would plunge into still darker depths, and be out of sight for a time. As we came out upon open points here and there, and looked back, we could see no valley behind, no valley anywhere, only peaks and chasms and walls. Except for the green tops of the trees, struggling up among them or clinging to their sides, the sight would have been desolate. Yet it was among those peaks and chasms that we had seen the azaleas. Up from those abysses we had climbed, and still were to climb; for we seemed hardly midway. Far up on the right, so far up that the pine trees looked like bushes on an almost vertical wall, Murphy pointed out to us a dark line. That, he said, was our path.

"But we shall have to wait at Lady Franklin's Rock," he said, "until the party that went up this morning gets down. There ain't no passing on that trail when *I'm* guidin'—at least, not if I can help it."

Just as he said this we turned a corner, and came suddenly in sight of Pi-wy-ack. The Ah-wah-ne-chee spoke well. Three hundred and fifty feet of "white water," "shining crystals"—there it was, with solid walls of glittering fir and pine on either hand. Lady Franklin—bless her loyal woman's heart—was carried in a litter up to this point, and rested on the broad flat rock which bears her name.

But Pi-wy-ack could not have been so beautiful when she saw it as on this day; for now the water was so high that the rock was wet, and the thick moss with which it is covered glistened as with dew. As we sat waiting, we heard the crackling of branches, and presently there came toward us four figures, bending low, running, parting the wet bushes above their heads, leaping from stone to stone. They were black and shiny. They looked like some novel specimen of upright seal or walrus; but they were men and women. They had come down under the spray of Pi-wy-ack. As they threw off the India-rubber wraps, and, sputtering and splashing, stamped on the ground, water dripped from them. But their eyes flashed with delight. They seemed almost to have brought the rainbows from the Fall along with them. The rest of their party, feebler or more timorous, were coming on horseback by the trail; it was for them we were to wait. It seemed long, for we were impatient, the passion for climbing deepens so fast and the lure of a mountain summit ahead is so magnetic. As soon as they came, we pushed breathlessly on, turning around a sharp corner of the rock-wall, and losing sight of Pi-wy-ack at once. Now the real climbing began. We smiled to think we had called it steep, lower down in the canyon. The trail zigzagged up precipice after precipice; it bent at as sharp angles as a ship's course, tacking in a gale. At each corner the horses stopped to breathe; and, if we had the nerve to look off and over, we looked down on the tops of the heads of the riders coming close behind us, on the very next bend below. They seemed winding in a stately dance. Further down one could hardly bear to look. The chasms into which we had looked before seemed to be merged in one gigantic abyss, the bottom of which was made of sharp mountain peaks and granite needles and ridges. We welcomed every shade of tree or shelter of rock which seemed to stand between us and the edge of this fathomless space; and yet the sense of grandeur was so great that it left no room for terror. We were drawing near to peaks higher than those we had left behind. Hundreds or, for aught we could feel, thousands of feet below us thundered the river. On the further side of it rose up Mah-tah, a perpendicular rock-mountain, two thousand feet above the top of the fall we were climbing to reach. What patriot first called this peak "Cap of Liberty" considerate history forgets.

As we approached the head of the canyon, we came out on fields of piled bowlders and low bushes. The trail was now literally a trail—nothing but great, dusty hoof-tracks between these bowlders; and, as there rarely seemed any especial reason for following them, each horse picked his way much as he liked. To the Yo-wi-he Fall was so sudden that the whiteness of it blinded me for a second, as lightning does. For some minutes I had been absorbed in an ignoble contest with my horse. I had not observed that the roar of the Falls sounded louder. I looked up unexpectant, and the avalanche of dazzling foam flashed full before me. It is nearly twice as high as Pi-wy-ack and of much statelier movement. About midway—say three hundred feet from the top—the water falls against a projecting ledge. This twists and turns and throws out the upper half of the Fall in narrow, waving separate lengths, which look like myriads of gigantic Roman candles, made of snow flakes, as they fall, fall, fall, perpetually, in front of the main body of water, that continues still unbroken, though it spreads suddenly out into a silvery sheet one hundred and thirty feet wide, and has a distinct swaying motion, as of a supple grace which yielded way a little for courtesy, and not of need. Again we said of the Ah-wah-ne-chee: "How well they told the truth!" It had not seemed beforehand as if "Yo-wi-he," "The Meandering," could be a good name for a grand waterfall. As near the base of the Fall as the Fall will let it stand—in fact, so near that in some winds half the piazza is drenched with spray—stands Mr. Snow's little inn, "La Casa Nevada."

How we thanked Murphy for having brought us to sleep there.

"And now about the moon, Mr. Murphy. When will it be up?"

Murphy looked confused.

"Well, ye see I hain't been keepin' much run on her lately, an' the fact is, I'd forgot, when I spoke to you about seein' the Falls, how late she is. There won't be no moonlight here to-night till nigh one o'clock."

"Never mind. We'll sleep till one, and then get up and see the moonlight."

Nobody can be sure, after a half-day's horseback riding in Ah-wah-ne, of waking up at the hour they resolve upon. It was long after one o'clock that night when three shapeless figures, rolled up in Mrs. Snow's bed-blankets and comforters, went stumbling about in that trackless waste of bowlders, looking for the moon. The ground was black, the bowlders were black, the bushes were black. Blacker still loomed up the pine and fir forests on either hand; and above them, actually glistening like walls of black crystal, towered the granite peaks. The moon had shone her little hour in the canyon and gone on. A faint light in the dark sky to the south, outlining more distinctly the jagged summits and serrated forest tops, told that she was still shining the other side. The Fall showed ghastly whitish gray; the rapids all the way down from the base of the Fall to the bridge gleamed, but did not look white; the stars shone piercingly; and the silence was terrible, in spite of the roar of the water. We felt our way about; we lost the path again and again, and hardly dared to move, for fear of falling headlong down some precipice. The air was sharply cold, but the bed-blankets and comforters were very inconvenient. At last somebody said to somebody: "Don't you think we are fools?" And then we groped our way back to bed.

The next morning we climbed to the top of the Fall. Since the Fall is only seven hundred feet high, why it need be a four hours' climb up and down one side of it is not evident. But the path is steep—partly through woods of fir, cedar, and maple; partly over sandy and rocky cliffs, where the trail is close to the edge and is full of sharp-cornered bits of granite, broken so fine it looks like gray loaf sugar and is uncommonly hard to the feet. All the way up are wonderful glimpses of the Fall. Seen from the side, the long, slender shafts of foam look m like snowy Roman candles than ever. And, as you can often look between them and the main sheet of the Fall, it is easy to fancy them thrown off by invisible pyrotechnists (aquatechnists?) under the rocks. The swaying of the great avalanche to the right is also more clearly seen; and the stream on the left, which from below had looked merely like a stray thread of the Fall, proves to be almost another river, itself leaping and falling in cascades of such beauty one might well have climbed up for their sake alone. As we sank down breathless on the rocks at the top of the Fall, Murphy said:

"Now you must keep on and take a look into the Little Yosemite Valley. It is only a few steps."

There was, then, a miniature Ah-wah-ne. We wondered and pressed on. The "few steps" were half or three-quarters of a mile along the river's sandy and rocky bank, through live oak and manzinita bushes and over mats of tiny low flowers, growing as thickly as our moss pinks. They were purple and blue and yellow and white, and I never saw one of them anywhere else—not even anywhere else in Ah-wah-ne. They were almost too tiny to pick. They shriveled and became nothing in one's fingers, and they seemed to have little root, coming off the dry rock surface at a touch; but they made solid masses of color under our feet.

Little Ah-wah-ne is like Ah-wah-ne the greater—a brilliant emerald meadow, with the Merced running through it, shut in on the east and the west by buttressed and pinnacled walls, from two to three thousand feet high, and belted here and there by dark fir forests. It also has its stately pleasure domes, and streams run fast and free down its sides. It is two thousand feet higher than Ah-wah-ne, and will be as well known and loved some day.

From the top of the square granite rock off which the Merced leaps in the Pi-wy-ack Fall runs a narrow stair-caseway down to the bottom of the canyon. It is a staircase, and not a ladder; for the steps are not rounds, and there is a railing to cling to. But it feels like a ladder, and most persons can get down easier by going backward. You land at the mouth of a shallow cave, whose whole roof is fringed with the dainty maiden's-hair fern. There is only a narrow rocky rim between you and the mad river, which is foaming down the canyon. On each side the stone walls rise almost vertically and are thickly wooded with firs and cedars. There you are, you and the river, together at the bottom of this crevice. It is easy to see what would become of you if the river were suddenly to crowd a little. Every pine, every cedar, every moss is glistening. The bowlders are black, they are so wet. You can look only a little way down the canyon, for the spray rises in clouds, which lap and roll and spread like steam. Going a few steps into it, and looking back to the Fall, you see that just at the upper edge it is emerald green, for a hand's-breadth, perhaps—no more; then it breaks all at once, in an instant, into millions of distinct drops, sparkling, whirling, round as dew-drops, falling in perpetual shower. Ah! the Ah-wah-ne-chee. And ah! the miracle of water at its freest. Why should some water be stately and some be frolicful? Yo-wi-he leaps from as sharp an edge as Pi-wy-ack; but Yo-wi-he is full of majestic dignity, and Pi-wy-ack is radiant with fun.

Perhaps Pi-wy-ack gets clearer sight of its own rainbows. No need here to travel for the magic rainbow end, where the money lies. It follows you, it trips you up, it tangles itself around your feet. As I first walked back toward the Fall, after going as far out in the spray as I dared, I accidently slipped on a rolling stone. I looked down quickly, to find a firmer footing; and I looked down upon a broad band of the most brilliant rainbow. I exclaimed at the sight; but, as I exclaimed, the rainbow stirred—the whole mass—and advanced it slowly retreated, as if luring me to the Fall. Suddenly as it came it vanished, on the surface of a wet bowlder. A step or two back into the spray, and it danced under my feet; a step or two forward, and it was gone.

"These ain't anything," said Murphy. "The place where you get the rainbows is down there," pointing into what looked like the mouth of a steaming cauldron, some rods down the canyon.

Through this we must go if we walked down to Lady Franklin's Rock. Remembering the choked breath and dripping hair of the people we had seen the day before, we hesitated; but, remembering also the joy which flashed in their eyes, we longed.

"It's pretty bad now," said Murphy, reflectively. "Dunno's I've ever taken anybody through when the river was higher. But you're pretty sure-footed. I guess you'd git along well enough. An' ye won't never be sorry ye did it. I can tell ye that."

Never, indeed! Only sorry that I cannot remember it more vividly. Leaping from stone to stone, poising on slippery logs under water, clinging to Murphy's hand as to a life-preserver, blinded, choked, stifled, drenched, down into that canyon, through that steaming spray, we went. It was impossible to keep one's eyes open wide for more than half a second at a time. The spray drove and pelted, making great gusts of wind by its own weight as it fell. It seemed to whirl round and round, and wrap us, as if trying to draw us down into the black depths. It was desperately uncomfortable, and dangerous, no doubt. But what of that? We were taken into the heart of a carnival of light. Rainbows rioted everywhere, and we were crowding and jostling through as we could. The air was full of them, the ground danced with them, they climbed and chased and tumbled mockingly over our heads and shoulders and across our faces. I nearly lost my footing, laughing at one, made chiefly of blue and purple, which flitted across Murphy's left eyebrow. They wheeled and broke into bits and flew; they swung and revolved and twined. When I looked at them in the air, I could think of nothing but a gigantic loom, on which threads of rainbow were being shuttled and woven with magic swiftness. When I looked down into the confusion of dark bowlders and pools under our feet, I could think of nothing but gigantic mill-hoppers spinning round, and grinding up purple and blue and yellow and green and red. I held out my hand and caught the threads in the loom—stopped them, turned them, snapped them. I leaned down and dipped into the purple and blue and yellow and green and red, and lifted them in the hollow of my palm. I do not think anybody could have come nearer to the secrets of rainbows if he had sat in the sky and watched the first one made.

There was nobody waiting at the Rock to laugh at us as we also came, running, bending over, parting the wet bushes over our heads, panting, stamping, dripping, and looking like upright seals or walruses.

"Oh! Mr. Murphy, how thankful we are to you for making us come down that way," we exclaimed.

"I told ye ye wouldn't never be sorry if ye did," replied Murphy, shaking out the wet India-rubber coats and rolling them up in a bundle, which looked more like a seal than we had.

The east meadow land of Ah-wah-ne looked lovelier than ever as we rode slowly back through it at sunset. Long shadows linked tree to tree in the groves; the little brooks reflected bits of crimson cloud and yellow sky; the azalea blossoms seemed to expand, like white wings, in the dimmer light; and the primroses were all shut

Just before we reached Hutchings's we passed a tent, where an adventurous party of pleasure-seekers was camping out. A small boy, with his head and the greater part of his face tied up in a blue veil, was piling brush on a large bonfire, close to the door of the tent.

"To keep off the black flies?" called I, as I rode by.

"Yes, and skeeters, too," said he, lifting up roguish eyes, reddened by the smoke.

"Oh! dear," said I, "do you like camping out?"

"Yes, indeed," shouted he. "It's splendid. We killed six rattlesnakes yesterday!"

THE YUCCA.

BY MARY B. ATKINSON.

WHEN Morning steps from her crystal throne
And walks in the garden, unseen, alone,
The song-birds greet her with merry lays,
The Dew at her feet bright jewels lays;
And Morning-glory and Pink and Rose
And sweet Day-lily their buds unclose;
But not at the call of the Princess Morn
Is the creamy flower of the Yucca born.

When Noon sits high on her golden throne,
A girdle of light round her burning zone;
When the flowers droop 'neath her dazzling glance,
And the earth lies hushed in a dreamy trance,
The Yucca hears, through the sultry heat,
A voice from the zenith, far and sweet,
Of Noon, her queen, and her warm heart swells,
And she opens her rich and beautiful bells.

But fairer is she when the garish day
Has sped on his wheels of light away,
And Night comes down from her star-throne slowly,
Silent, and full of soul and holy.
Then the Yucca stands in the pale moonlight,
Gleaming in spirit-robes of white,
And glimmering rays of starlight spread
A saintly halo around her head.

The souls of the other flowers that grow
In field or garden or wood we know—
They have human types, which we often meet
In quiet home or in city street;
But what strange beauty, what tropical grace,
What magical charm in the foreign face
Of her for whose symbol the Yucca stands!
Nay, it can be no dweller in earthly lands.

No Hindu maiden, no fair Greek girl,
With pure pale cheek and a brow of pearl;
No daughter of ocean's loveliest isle,
With the sea's deep rest in her tranquil smile;
Nay, not a nymph of the wood or the air
Is shadowed forth in this blossom rare;
But a calm white angel, with serious eyes,
Strayed from the bowers of Paradise.

THE OLD CATHOLIC CONGRESS.

BY LEONARD W. BACON, D.D.

THE "programme" of the Old Catholic Congress, being interpreted, was as follows:

Thursday, Sept. 19th, 7 P.M.—Reception of guests from abroad, at the Vienna Hotel

Friday, 7½ A.M.—Holy mass, with brief address, in the Rathhaus Chapel; 9 A.M. and 4 P.M., meetings of delegates at the Gürzenich.

Saturday, 7½ A.M.—Mass in the Rathhaus Chapel; 9 A.M., meeting of delegates; 4 P.M., first public meeting at the Gürzenich.

Sunday, 9 A.M.—Musical high mass and sermon at St. Pantaleon's Church; 4 P.M., second public meeting.

I have already given you some notion of the prodigious meeting on Sunday evening. The business meetings, if less imposing, were not less interesting and significant.

The appearance of the lobbies of the Congress was not so very unlike that of like conventions in America. There were the same busy committees of arrangements and secretaries, looking after things generally; the same important-looking members, with buttonholing distinguished passers-by with the aspect of those who carried the weight of empires upon shoulders not Atlantean; the same little piles of pamphlets by the door with a tacit invitation to "take one"; everything but the usual axes to grind. I really saw no sign of a disposition to turn the Congress to any private or partisan account, unless the little stacks of Anglican tracts in the German tongue on the "Validity of English Orders," the "Rights of the English Church as a Branch of the Church Catholic," the duty of Christian union on a basis of Three Orders, Apostolical Succession, and the First Seven Councils, may bear that construction.

Inside the great hall about four hundred men were assembled about the president's table; and while the formal preliminary business was transacting I had good opportunity to observe the sort of material of which it was made up.

The most marked characteristic of the assembly was its totally *unclerical* aspect. The clerical costume was rare; the familiar but not pleasant Romish-priest expression of face was still rarer; for of the priestly delegates, who were few enough (there are only about a score of Old Catholic priests, all told), almost all were men of a certain dignity and independence of look, which we do not commonly associate with the "Roman collar." In the front part of the assembly, indeed, was a group of cassock-like coats, which a discriminating eye recognized at once as of the Anglican uniform. In fact, such was the rush of Episcopalian ministers that, as Father Hyacinthe good-humoredly remarked, it began to look like an Anglican Council. It is a hard case that those most honest and earnest advocates of the unity of the Church, the High Church Episcopalians, should by very virtue of the honesty and persistency of their protest in favor of union have got themselves, between the Christians whom they won't recognize, on the one hand, and the Christians who won't recognize them, on the other, into the most awkwardly isolated position known in the history of religion, excepting, perhaps, that of the Samaritan denomination at Nablous. It is hard, but true; and gentlemen in that position are rather to be admired than blamed for gathering on such occasions as the present with a somewhat hungry appetite for recognizing or being recognized. The position of the Anglican delegation was curiously illustrated at the very opening of the Congress, when, the preliminary business having been a little cleared away, President Von Schulte expressed in a few words the welcome of the Congress to its foreign guests and invited the Bishop of Linclon (Dr. Wordsworth) to respond.

The Bishop, a gaunt, slender figure of a man, with a pinched, eager face, craned forward upon stooping shoulders, leaped instantly upon his chair, and announced in French that he had prepared a speech in Latin, and, in order to be sure of being understood, had had it printed, and that it would be then and there distributed, that the delegates might look over while he read it. He proceeded then to the reading, with an evident enjoyment of his composition, which added much to the pleasure of his audience. It was a fervid bit of rhetoric, and his voice rose and fell in every period with that regular *crescendo* and *diminuendo* which marks what Sir Walter Scott calls "the big bow-wow style." The speech contained a great deal of advice, most of it extremely bad, and much congratulation, some of which was singularly inapt. These Old Catholics, claiming to stand just where the Roman Church was in June, 1870, holding to all the decrees of Trent, don't like to be clapped on the shoulder by a heretic bishop from England with the "Three Creeds" in his hand and the Thirty-nine Calvinistic Articles in the tail-pocket of his coat, and told: "Go on, brother! You stand just where we do!" There may be a great deal of truth in it; but they don't like it, and it is not quite the civil thing to say it to their faces. The Bishop went on to advise them against the very measure which they were all resolved on as the first thing to be done—the creation of new bishops—and in favor of the very thing that they have done too much of—"appealing to Cæsar"—that is, trusting to the interference of the civil authorities to oust their antagonists and establish them. It was altogether appropriate advice to come from a beneficiary of the English Establishment, and might have been justified by historic instances; but when the good man cited apostolic authority for it he quite forgot that Paul's "appeal to Cæsar" was not from Peter, but from Festus, and that, when it came to contentions between Christians, the Apostle to the Gentiles held views exactly opposite to his own."

The newspaper reports and revised transactions of this Congress will give you no good idea of the half-dozen short, snappish, but not positively uncivil sentences with which the president intimated, in reply, that the Old Catholics were not Anglicans, and did not intend to be; that very wide differences separated the two parties; that many things which to one side appeared right and true to the other were utterly false, and *vice versa;* and that, while they cordially accepted the salutations of their English guest, it was plainly out of the question for him to understand German affairs as well as they did. It was pretty blunt; but, considering that the president and some of his most important associates in the Congress were subjects of the Austrian Empire, and that other eminent members were from Paris, it was justifiable in them to feel a little annoyed when the English brother advised them to refrain from ordaining bishops, and put their trust in Kaiser Wilhelm, at Berlin!

The effect of Dr. Wordsworth's extraordinary declamation was well nigh fatal to all the plans for mutual intercourse between the Old Catholics and the Protestant Episcopalians, that have been so carefully prepared. To quote the expression of a very eminent American ecclesiastic, who was officially present, "the fat was all in the fire," and it was only by careful diplomacy and a good dinner, combined with the hearty Christian principle that abounded on both sides, that cordial relations were re-established.

The fact is that the leaders of this movement carry their heads remarkably "level," if I may use a neologism which I trust is not yet out of date in my native land. And well they may, for they stand on a platform of not more than a hair's breadth between Ultramontanism and Protestantism. But how steadfastly they walk that hair-line was evident in the first serious debate that arose.

The debate was on the report of a committee of the last year's Congress on "Parish Organization and Relation with other Communions." The first part of this report—a series of fifteen articles—was mainly adopted without debate, excepting Article 8, which was as follows:

"The carrying out of reform in the department of discipline and worship remains for the future. For the present a wholesome and unquestionably justifiable reform will be attained by abolishing surplice fees and payment for masses, and removing the abuses and overgrowths of the indulgence system, saint worship, scapuaries, medals, etc."

On this article a running fire of amendments began. First, Professor Bauer, of Mannheim, a layman, quite electrified the meeting by moving, in place of the first clause, to say: "The carrying out of reforms, especially the abolition of celibacy and of enforced auricular confession, must and of enforced auricular confession, must be the immediate action of a future Œcumenical Council or German Synod." He was proceeding, amid cheers and cries of *Bravo*, as a layman whose motives could not be questioned, to denounce priestly celibacy as "the Pandora's box from which all the evils of society had broken loose," when he was called to order, on the ground that, in stating the reasons for offering the amendment, he was not at liberty to go into the merits of individual reforms. On calling for the seconding of the amendment, it failed to get the support of the thirty voices necessary to bring it before the house. But the unwelcome question, which Father Hyacinthe had been adjured not to bring up in the Congress, had come up, and would not down again.

A second amendment, proposing to add "and fast system" after "indulgence system," was withdrawn by the mover. But immediately a portly man of forty, with dark, smooth-shaven face and long curling black hair—the parish priest, Kaminski—advanced to the rostrum, and with a deep, commanding voice gave his reasons for moving to substitute for "remains for the future" "shall at once be entered on." These reasons were not unlike those of Herr Bauer; but they were uttered in a still more stirring tone of eloquence, and the unanimous sympathy of the Congress with the spirit of his remarks was unmistakable. He afterward, to the great visible and audible delight of the cohort of "Angio-Catholics," modified his amendment so as to read: "For the carrying out of reform in worship and discipline the sole rule shall be the first seven Universal Councils."

It was evident that there was an undercurrent of radicalism, that threatened to carry the movement out to sea, despite the careful programme of the leaders. Two eminent statesmen spoke successively in such a way as to avert an evident danger. Said Herr Wuelfling: "Reforms are an urgent necessity. In fact, the Romish system is rotten through and through. Just so soon as we can have our bishops and our synods we can begin the work of reformation. By next Easter the new bishops will have been chosen and the synod convened. Till then we have no competence for this work."

And Prof. Maassen, the great canon lawyer of Vienna, added: "What authority has this assembly to act in this matter? We should make ourselves a laughing-stock! The occasion of our union is the repudiation of the Infallibility dogma. Our platform is the Church as it was up to July, 1870. Leave that, and we go over to private judgment and schism, and lose all our power for effective reform. It is far more important to hold fast the foundation; and then, if there are but twenty of us, we shall triumph, with the truth on our side. What if a hundred thousand leave us because they are impatient for immediate reform? We must not, under any circumstances, be drawn away from our foundation. Otherwise, all is lost!"

The appeal was successful. Kaminski's amendment received but three votes, and the Congress was saved from Protestantism this time. But the debate showed what spirit was at work in the minds of the members.

A MICHIGAN paper tells an amusing story of a minister of that state who took an old-fashioned sweat, and was wrapped up in an old-fashioned patch-quilt of many colors. In due course of time he waked up, to find himself all over spotted blue, black, and purple. Believing that mortification had already set in, he began to settle up his earthly accounts and prepare for his final dissolution, while the members of the flock gave themselves up to uncontrollable grief. The arrival of a physician and the examination of the faded quilt gave another explanation of the spots, and turned the house of mourning into one of laughter.

Education.

WE have already mentioned the fact that Miss Sophia Smith, of Hatfield, Mass., recently left by will a considerable sum for the foundation of a Woman's College, at Northampton. This sum has been increased by interest, and by a gift of $25,000 from the town of Northampton, until it now amounts to $358,000. The purposes of the founder are thus set forth in the will:

"Sensible of what Christian religion has done for my sex, and believing that all education is for the glory of God and the good of man, I direct that the Holy Scriptures be daily and systematically read and studied in said college; and, without giving preference to any sect or denomination, all the education and all the discipline shall be pervaded by the spirit of Evangelical Christian religion. I direct, also, that higher culture in the English language and literature be given in said college; also in ancient and modern languages; in the mathematical and physical sciences; in the useful and fine arts; in intellectual, moral, and æsthetic philosophy; in natural theology; in the evidences of Christianity; in gymnastics and physical culture; in the sciences and arts which pertain to education, society, and government; and in such other studies as coming times may develop or demand for the education of women and the progress of the race. I would have the education suited to the mental and physical wants of women. It is not my design to render my sex any the less feminine; but to develop, as fully as may be, the powers of womanhood, and furnish women with the means of usefulness, happiness, and honor now withheld from them."

In accordance with these views, and with the design of providing for young women a culture fully equivalent to that afforded to young men in our best colleges, and yet "differing from that as woman differs from man in her physical and mental constitution and in the sphere of her active life," the trustees are now endeavoring to secure such an increase of the endowment funds as will enable them to erect suitable buildings, and establish an art museum, without encroaching on the bequest of the founder, so that the institution will start with means adequate to realize their ideas of a college in our times. The will of its founder expressly forbids the expenditure of more than half of her bequest in buildings and grounds, and the trustees say they have no desire to repeat the too common mistake of investing the greater part of their funds in brick and mortar. But they will proceed to the erection of suitable buildings as soon as a comprehensive plan can be formed, which shall unite convenience with elegance, and which will be likely to meet the future wants of the institution. The course of study will occupy four years, and will be of a standard equal to that in the best American colleges. The requirements for admission will be substantially the same as at Harvard, Yale, and similar institutions. The studies of the four years will embrace Latin and Greek as the principal modern languages, the various branches of mathematical and physical science, and such other collateral subjects as may be required to aid young women in the pursuit of special studies or to fill out the measure of a complete and symmetrical course of intellectual training. Special attention is to be paid to the study of the English language and literature, literary criticism, mental and moral science, and æsthetics. For pupils who desire it instruction will be furnished in Hebrew and in the Greek of the New Testament. We need not say that we cordially welcome the establishment of this new institution as another of the rapidly multiplying agencies for placing the very highest intellectual culture within reach of American women; and, in the main, its proposed course of study appear to be judiciously planned. But we cannot forbear remarking that the trustees apparently proceed upon the theory that the intellectual capacities of women so far differ from those of men as to require different means and methods of education. We, however, in the very point to be proved. It is this that underlies all discussions of the coeducation of the sexes and the higher education for women, and it is this about which we need to ascertain the best results of the best experience. We cannot but wish, therefore, that the Smith College, which will draw many of its students from the same academies and high schools as Yale and Harvard and Amherst and the rest, and which proposes to require as high a standard of admission to its colleges do and to furnish as complete and valuable an education, might adopt substantially *the same course of study*, and thus contribute to the solution of one of the great problems of the day the results of careful and intelligent experiment. Another point to be said in favor of Mr. Sage's plan at Cornell University of making the woman's college one of a group of institutions, or, as in some institutions, of admitting the sexes together to the same classes, there is force, also, in the suggestion made in a late circular of the Evanston College for Ladies, that "young ladies coming to a university with none of their own sex among its instructors to counsel them, sympathize with and help them, cannot be said to enjoy advantages equal to those which are offered to young men." The main battle respecting the education of women has been fought and decided. Women, equally with men, are entitled to the best education which their time can furnish. The question now remaining unsettled is how that education can be best secured. For the settlement of this we need as little theory and as much fact as possible.

....The University of Pennsylvania, the sixth oldest American college, leaves its old building on Ninth street this fall, to occupy a magnificent structure erected in West Philadelphia, at Thirty-sixth and Locust streets. The new edifice is 254 feet long by 124 deep in the center and 102 in the connecting wings. It is in the collegiate Gothic style, built of Herr Bauer; but they were united in a still more stirring tone of eloquence, and the unanimous sympathy of the Congress with the spirit of his remarks was unmistakable. He afterward, to the great visible and audible delight of the cohort of "Angio-Catholics," modified his amendment so as to read: "For the carrying out of reform in worship and discipline the sole rule shall be the first seven Universal Councils."

....New Haven has just completed a high-school building, at a cost of $100,000.... The recent annual meeting, passed a vote instructing the committee to furnish all the text-books needed at the expense of the district. And now they should vote to provide all the school children with a new suit of clothes "at the expense of the district."... Secretary Northrup has not yet accepted any invitation to go to Japan as commissioner of education; though it is stated that he has received from Mr. Mori a proposition, which he may hereafter accept.

....Charles C. Kellogg, Esq., of Utica, has presented to Hamilton College, Clinton, N.Y., the foundation for an annual prize of $50, to be awarded to that member of the graduating class whose commencement oration shall be adjudged most meritorious in its composition and delivery. The fund from which prizes are annually awarded in the rhetorical department at Hamilton College now amounts to nearly $5,000.

Science.

MR. J. GWYN JEFFREYS having dredged last autumn off the coast of New England, in a steamer provided by our Government, and having inspected all the principal collections of Mollusca of Eastern North America, together with those of Europe, made before the British Association an interesting comparison of the Mollusca of Europe with those of Eastern Massachusetts. He estimated the former to contain about 1,000 species, of which 300 were from land and fresh-water and 800 from marine sources; and the latter to contain about 400 species, of which 110 were of land and fresh-water origin and 290 of marine, taking Binney's edition of Gould's "Report on the Mollusca of Massachusetts" as the standard of comparison. About thirty species are to be added to this number, obtained in the later researches of Professor Verrill, on the coast of New England and in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Out of the 367 Massachusetts species 173 may be identified as European; in the land and fresh-water varieties 39 out of the 110 and in the marine varieties 134 out of 257, the proportion in the former case being 28 per cent. and in the latter 52 per cent. He proposed to account for the distribution of the North American Mollusca thus identified as common to both continents by showing that the land and fresh-water species had probably emigrated from Europe to Canada through Northern Asia; and that most of the marine species must have been transported from the Arctic Seas by Davis's Strait current southward to Cape Cod, and the remainder from the Mediterranean and western coasts of the Atlantic by the Gulf Stream, in a northerly direction.

Prof. Allman added that the distribution of hydroids hardly accorded with that of Mollusca. Among recently collected *Tubularida*, all of which were new, two species alone were common to both sides of the Atlantic. While the British Islands, the coasts of Norway, Iceland, Greenland, and the northern shores of the Atlantic down to Southern Nova Scotia belong to one large province; at Florida all Eastern forms die out. Throughout the West India Islands not a single specie is common to both sides of the ocean. Regarding the facilities afforded by the locomotive buds of these organisms, these facts are not easy to understand.

Prof. Dyer showed that the distribution of plants supports the theory of communication between Asia and America. Dr. Asa Gray had shown that the flora has a strong affinity to the Northwest American. Prof. Grisebach had endeavored to invalidate this; but, as Mr. Bentham said in his recent address, with little success. Dr. Gray has lately referred to the fact that, in the derivation of American plants, as arising from difference in the definition of the word *species*, by regarding as distinct species all plants common to both countries between which any differences have been discerned, although such differences would probably count for little if the two grew in the same country; thus transferring many from Dr. Gray's list of identical species to that of representative species, and then eliminating the whole array of the latter—those in which the Japanese and the American plants are not exactly alike—entirely from consideration.

....In a recent lecture to workingmen on Sunlight, Sea, and Sky, Mr. Spottiswoode explained the method of detecting polarized light from reflecting surfaces—such as a plate of glass, water surfaces, leaves of trees, roofs of houses, shutters, windows, furniture, oil paintings, etc.—by means of a compound block of Iceland spar, called a Nicol's prism, and a beautiful modification of the same by the interposition of a plate of quartz between the reflecting surface and the Nicol; by which changes in the light are no longer mere combination of brightness, but the very points of colors, resembling in their main features those of the spectrum or the rainbow.

Sunlight is scattered by two agents: dust and watery vapor. The greater the particles the more diffused is the light. Professor Tyndall has found, in investigating minute traces of gaseous vapors, that coarser particles scatter rays of every color equally and afford white light, finer particles scatter the blue end of the spectrum, as blue sky, while the finest of all scatter only those from the blue end. Accordingly, clouds are white; clear sky is blue. All this scattered light is polarized; and, if with the apparatus of a Nicol's prism and the plate of quartz clear sky is a position at right angles to that of the sun perimeter. Another fact which was said in favor of Mr. Sage's plan at Cornell University of making the woman's college one of a visible which properly results from the direction of the Nicol and the position of the sun. Directing the apparatus to that part of the heavens which is all day long at right angles to the sun

f life at its great depths is owing to
ast rivers flowing into it bringing
st quantity of organic matter, the
dition of which carries off much of
from the deeper water.

Missions.

vangelical churches of Southern
d of Switzerland place high value
on as a means of missionary suc-
provide thorough education and
r their laborers. The following
f the requirements for entrance to
nary Institute at Basle, reported
Vall to the *Christian Advocate:*
pil must be at least seventeen
re than twenty-five years of age,
structed in the common branches

have sound health, so that he can
urse of six years of study, and
the dangers of a tropical climate
ships of the missionary life.
have a good knowledge of the
and good gifts of understanding

ead a godly life and be truly born
Ghost.
ave not only a wish to become a
the Gospel to the heathen; but
ffection, prayer, and self-exam-
s a firm conviction that he is
od to the missionary work.
n the counsel of men who have
nverted that such is his duty.
ution does not bind itself to
men it has educated in the six-
; nor to continue them in its
t out; nor even to support them.
tute, no capital nor funds on
n depend. It promises to be
almoner of what the churches
r by year. The pupils and mis-
the Basle Institute, therefore,
ndition of constant trust; they
nd labor in a spirit of pure faith

ution now cares for and instructs
pils. They are under the charge
fessors. The Mission Children's
by, founded for the purpose of
children of missionaries from
ds and influences, and giving
rough education, now contains
oys and twenty-five girls. That
ies of early foreign life are not
pleasant character, or that these
not possess as much pure faith
rs, is shown by the reply given
few years ago, in answer to our
How many go back as mission-
ill now, not one!"

Schubert, writing with regard to
progress in Bohemia, says that
hes of Christian activity the
well-qualified laborers. By the
t of too many preaching
are drawn into the work who
preach at all, and, when found
he stations have to be given
he does not find in the present
he old reformation of Huss just
ble, even among those inclined
ard. Between the ancient Pro-
Bohemia and the present there
period of two centuries and a
hich long interval the Papacy
e opportunity to kill out the
that now even the most ad-
al Bohemian literature pro-
deep Christian element in the
ement as antiquated and non-
ll he believes the new life has
the land, and that there is
ep and true, of which we may
sis. The great hope lies in the
institutions, under the care of
or the correction of the faulty
arily given. A number of young
ng ladies are now connected
cal seminaries, such as that at
ho have been led to a knowl-
e of the truth, whose earnest
come regularly-trained teachers
s. In many cases lay laborers
accomplish as much for the
ne Gospel among the Bohemi-
educated of ministers.
urinam mission of the Moravian
congregation at Paramaribo
ss than 6,000 members, and is
rge of twenty-five regular mis-
es twenty or more native as-
nore than fifty chapel servants.
hool has about 300 pupils, and
ol is attended by a still larger
he normal school twelve young
r training for service in the
are in an equally flourish-
The one at Herrendyk has
lars, and that at Lellendal has
eighborhood of Chasiottenburg
ess than forty-nine plantations
missionaries preach and minis-
ritual welfare of the negroes.
here and there some of the old
main, but the fruits of grace
ry side. The Chinese laborers
to the colony are found to be
inscriptions in the influences
and their evil example does
o the negro population. Yet
the Chinamen have attended
by the missionaries, and at
arkable instance of conversion
among them.

ald McLeod, lieutenant-gov-
njab, has recently expressed his
nce to the progress and value
India, as follows:

places an impression prevails
ons have not produced results
efforts which have been made;
nough has been said to prove
real foundation for this impres-
e who hold such opinions know
ority. The work may
ilently; but when the process
g the mountain of idolatry has
the whole may be expected
apidity and crumble to dust.
d exertions of a Christian peo-
to press on the government
of doing everything a govern-
tely can do to promote the
ordinarily good and sound morality
dia, whether they can take a
spreading the former or not,
should be urged to send out
men who are faithful and
d of the Gospel."

me Board, in a letter dated
Rendall writes:

fore last a church was organ-
members, at Lilukkuvapatti,
station. Three women were
church confession of faith.
f this church reside in five
s.
h a second church was organ-
, to meet the wants of the
astern part of the city, and
was ordained pastor. This
h pastor ordained this year
ion."

e Missionary Society proposes
Persia an institution for re-
educating orphan children
have died during the late
at timely and commendable

J. Hardin reports to the
oard from Aitath, Syria, an
hurch encouragement in his

last, gaining a foothold in
ls' school has been started,
ospect of success. Though
d by the Greek bishops and
umber of its scholars has
ed, till sixty are in attendance,
ge number of Moslem girls
om an arrangements can be
g sewing. The Lord is evi-
the door to this old city, at
ghold of bigotry and intol-

, in Northern Spain, has been
W. H. Gulick, of the Amer-
best place of location for the
is missionary work. The city
southeastern side of a penin-
es a bay about four miles
d a half to three miles wide.
does a population of about
s and confined at the base
e houses are much crowded
regular. Its climate is cool
ealthful, and the station is
omising character.

Sakellarios, of the Baptist
rom Athens that the Holy
ek Church has "ordained several
e three missionaries there—
kellarios, and Constantine.
e ecclesiastical dignitaries
of our drawing a handful of
ir holy body, and fear for
of their holy religion—the
er being the pure and simple
e leaven leaveneth the whole
omes with some force to the

Ministerial Register.

SETTLEMENTS.

Bailey, Gilbert S., Bapt., ord., Oct. 24, at North Stonington, Ct.
Brown, J. K., Cong., of Andover Sem., ord., Oct. 10th, in Stearns chapel, Cambridgeport, Mass.
Burns, J. A., United Presb., inst., Sept. 30th, at North English, Ia.
Campbell, James R., Presb., inst., Oct. 31th, at Westford, N. Y.
Clark, Edward L., Cong., of Norfolk, Mass., inst., Oct. 24th, in Second church, Harlem, N. Y.
Clyde, J. C., Presb., inst., Oct 2d, at East Whiteland and Charlestown, Pa.
Conger, E. L., Univ., inst., Oct. 8th, at Concord, N. H.
Demarest, G. L., Univ., inst., Oct. 7th, at Manchester, N. H.
Demarest, James, Jr., Presb., inst. Oct. 23d, in Second church, Peekskill, N. Y.
Doolittle, J. B., Cong., of Hartland, Ct., inst., Oct. 16th, at Bridgewater, Ct.
Eastman, C. C., Presb., ord., Oct. 10th, at Greenville, Ct.
Fincke, Carl, Reformed (German), inst., July 21st, at Locust Grove, N. Y.
Gilson, S. S., Presb., ord., Oct. 6th, in Second church, Bowling Green, Ky.
Hayward, R. B., Cong., inst., Oct. 15th, at Princeton, Ill.
Jacks, J. Wilford, Presb., ord., Aug. 27th, at Romulus, N. Y.
Kingsbury, J. W., Cong., of Biddeford, Me., inst., Oct. 19th, at North Reading Mass.
Lauterbach, C., Reformed (German), ord., Aug. 11th, at Lonsconing and Boston, Pa.
Miller, W. F., United Presb., ord., Sept 15th, at Sewickley, Pa.
Mitchell, Stewart, Presb., inst., Oct. 17th at Bloomsburg, Pa.
Munro, James, Bapt., ord., Oct. 17th, at Charleston, Mass.
Mustard, D. F., United Presb., ord., Oct. 8th, at New Bethlehem, Pa.
Reynolds, J. A., United Presb., inst. Oct. 15th, at Rock Island, Ill.
Shanks, J. D., Presb., ord., Oct. 19th, at Lower Rondo, Pa.
White, J. M., Bapt., ord., Sept. 28th, at Westfield, Ind.
Wilkin, Ralph E., United Presb., ord., Sept. 10th, at Sandusky, Ia.

CALLS.

Allen, J. A., United Presb., to Carrollton and Connotton, O.
Allen, L. W., Cong., of South Braintree, Mass., to Greeley, Col.
Atkinson, L., Bapt., to Smith Lake and Collingwood, Minn.
Bailou, Eli, Univ., to South Woodstock Vt.
Bell, Thomas, Epis., to Waterville, N. Y.
Bishop, H., Luth., of Elvira, Ia., to Paducah, Ky.
Blakesley, N. T., Cong., to Depere, Wis
Bonnar, James, Epis., of Ashtabula, O., to All Hallows, Md.
Bowen, Robert J., Epis., to St. Thomas church, Philadelphia.
Bradbury, Z. N., Presb., of Pultney N. Y., to Howard, N. Y.
Breed, D. F., Cong., of Oberlin Seminary, to Utica, Mich.
Bryson, J. H., Southern Presb., of Shelby ville, Tenn., to Charlottesville, Va.
Buchanan, A., Epis., of Elizabethtown Ky., to Trinity church, Cincinnati, O.
Campbell, Mr., Univ., to Murray chapel Cincinnati, O.
Chase, G. S., Bapt., to East Northwood N. H.
Chase, George S., Bapt., of Colchester Vt., to East Northwood, N. H.
Chapman, B. B., Bapt., to Andover, Conn.
Coleman, John, Epis., to Rahway, N. J.
Crosby, O. K., Univ., of Athens, Me., to Oxford, N. Y.
Douglass, Charles, Epis., to Belvidere N. J.
Eddy, Clayton, Epis., of Broad Brook, to Christ church, Hartford, Ct.
Edie, J. W., Presb., to Ebensburg, Pa.
Ellis, James S., Epis., of Grace church Philadelphia.
Elton, E. E., Bapt., of Oquanka, Ill., to Platteville, Wis.
Foster, J. C., Bapt., of Beverly, Mass., to Randolph, Mass.
Gibson, Isaac, Epis., of Covington, Ky. to Norristown, Pa.
Goodenough, S., Univ., of Victor, N. Y., to Bangor, Me.
Green, J. Mercier, Epis., to Christ church Charleston, S. C.
Greenmueller, J. G., Reformed (German) to Falls City, Neb.
Greybill, A. T., Southern Presb., to Union Seminary, to Pearisburg, Va.
Harbaugh, F. Reck, Presb., of Philadelphia, to Belvidere, N. J.
Harkey, S. L., Luth., of Dayton, O., to Indianapolis, Ind.
Hanna, William, Presb., to Hebron, Pa.
Hawley, Dr., Presb., of Auburn, N. Y., to Hartford, Conn.
Hawk, J. S., Presb., of Wilkins, Penn., to Santa Barbara, Cal.
Healey, E. E., Univ., to Derby, Vt., and Stanstead, P. Q.
Holt, J. F., Bapt., of Decatur, Ill., to Barry, Ill.
House, T. J. B., Bapt., to Mount Holly, N. J.
King, John, Presb., of Crieff, Scotland, to Westminster church, New York.
Lansing, R. C., Univ., to Huntington, N. Y.
Lourie, William, Presb., of Stewartville, N. J., to Penn Yan, N. Y.
Morgan, M., Cath., of Abington, Mass., to St. Stephen's church, Boston.
Morrow, T. G., United Presb., to Wenona, Ill.
Mott, Homer, Presb., of Wenona, Ill., to Henry, Ill.
Noble, T. K., Cong., of Cleveland, O., to Taylor-street church, San Francisco, Cal.
Peters, T. R., Bapt., of Faribault, Minn., to Painesville, O.
Post, E. H., Cong., of Lake Prairie, Ind., to Lockport, Ill.
Ritchie, W. M., United Presb., to Parton, Ill.
Saxon, Otis, Bapt., to Appleton, Wis.
See, Isaac M., Presb., to Wickliffe church, Newark, N. J.
Siegfried, T. J., Bapt., of Victory, N. Y., to Sharon, Pa.
Spencer, J. G., Cong., to Waverley, Ia.
Stewart, Daniel, D.D., Presb., to Arlington church, East Minneapolis, Minn.
Taylor, Harry, Bapt., of Young America, Ill., to Sacramento, Cal.
Temple, Mr., Presb., of Princeton Seminary, to Seneca, N. Y.
Virtue, Andrew, Presb., of Emlenton, Pa., to Creek Side, Pa.
Walsh, Robert, Epis., of St. John's church, Worcester, to Otter River, Templeton, Mass.
Ware, J. W., Univ., of Baltimore, Md., to Arlington-street church, Boston. Accepts.
Welles, Clayton, Cong., of New Haven Seminary, to Keokuk, Ia.
Weston, Costello, Univ., of Dexter, Me., to Augusta, Me.
White, James C., Presb., of Chicago, Ill., to Poplar-street church, Cincinnati, O.
Whitcomb, W. W., Bapt., of Hastings, Minn., to Charles City, Ia.
Young, C., Luth., of Bavaria, Kan., to Saline, Kan.
Young, Dr., Bapt., of Oil City, Pa., to Woburn, Mass.

REMOVALS.

Ashenhurt, J. Y., United Presb., of Hayesville, O.
Baker, H. V., Bapt., of Hebron, Me.
Bylter, D. B., Univ., of Pittsfield, Me.
Chapin, D.D., Epis., of St. Peter's church, San Francisco, Cal.
Clark, William J., Epis., of Vineland, N. J.
Dunning, Thomas, Bapt., of Andover, Ct.
Ford, Albert A., Bapt., of Paris, Me.
Gurley, A. A., Presb., of Knowlesville, N. Y.
Herrick, W. T., Cong., of Clarendon, Vt.
Hodge, Dr. Bapt., of Westfield, Vt.
Hunt, Mr., Bapt., of Hoosick Falls, N. Y.
Hunter, J., Epis., of Corning, N. Y.
Leavitt, H. C., Bapt., of Cornish, N. H.
Merrill, S. M., Cong., of High-street church, Columbus, O.
Miner, N. W., D.D., Bapt., of Belvidere, Ill.
Olney, L. W., Bapt., of Fenton, Mich.
Smyth, George H., Presb., of West church, Wilmington, Del.
Stone, George M., Bapt., of Union church, Milwaukee, Wis.
Stratton, J. V., Bapt., of Bryan, O.
Thomas, Cyrus, of Belleville, Ill.
Walsh, L. F., Cong., of Beardstown, Ill.
White, Robert, Presb., of Bridgeville, Del.
Wildridge, H. A., Bapt., of Central church, Springfield, Mass.

DEATHS.

Brock, William, D.D., Bapt., of Bloomsbury, London, Eng.
Chapman, Cyrus F., Epis., 86, of Newburyport, Mass., Oct. 18th.
Goss, Dr., Cath., Bishop of Liverpool, England, Oct. 2d.
Gray, Dr., Epis., Bishop of Cape Town, South Africa.
Gries, William Richard, Epis., of Allentown, Pa., Oct. 21st.
Hamm, A., Reformed (German), of Kirchhagen, Wis., Sept. 11th.
James, Justus F., 65, of Floyd, Ia., Oct. 4th.
Ladd, Daniel, Cong., 68, of Middlebury, Vt., Oct. 10th.
Merle d'Aubigne, Jean Henri, 76, the historian of the Reformation, of Geneva, Switzerland, Oct. 21st.
O'Connor, M., S. J., Cath., 62, Bishop of Pittsburgh, at Woodstock, Md., Oct. 8th.
Palmer, D. H., Bapt., 47, of Shell Rock, Minn., Sept. 19th.
Perry, John B., Cong., 46, of Cambridge, Mass.
Pigeon, Charles D., Cong., of West Gloucester, Mass., Oct. 18th.
Purchas, John, Epis., of Brighton, England, Oct. 19th.
Reed, Samuel, Presb., of Peralsville, Pa.
Stearns, Benjamin, Cong., 78, of Lowell, Me.
Taylor, John D., Christian, of Westerly, R. I., Oct. 13th.
Thompson, Henry Martyn, Epis., of Menasha, Wis., Oct. 8th.
Torrey, Edward, D.D., Bapt., of Washington, D. C., Sept. 23th.
Woods, James, Bapt., 65, of Clinton, Mo.

MISCELLANEOUS.

De Veaux, T. L., Presb., has been chosen editor of the *North Carolina Presbyterian.*
Eggleston, Edward, D.D., Meth., has resigned the editorship of *Hearth and Home.*
Kerr, A. H., D.D., Southern Presb., has become assistant editor of the *Memphis Presbyterian.*
Spencer, F. A., Meth., of Ohio, has been appointed to the Italian Mission with Dr. Vernon.

Our Young Folks.

DIRT-PIES.

BY EMILY A. BRADDOCK.

Fingers torn and fingers grimy,
Tangled curls dancing into their eyes,
Down in a sand-heap, Bessie and Winnie,
A-making little dirt-pies!

Mouths puckered up and foreheads wrinkled,
(Folks must work hard when there's much to be done)
Such mixing and kneading, such shaping and patting!
Was ever hard work such fun?

"This pie for Mamma, and that one for Papa,"
Fat fingers marking with dimples a few;
"These for Dicky and Tommy, this for the Baby,
And all the rest for us two."

Ah! Bessie and Winnie, darling wee women!
Treasures more dearly you never will prize,
Whatever Earth give you of richest or rarest,
Than this row of little dirt-pies.

SILKWORMS.

A CHILDREN'S LECTURE.

BY MRS. L. M. PETERSILIA.

I SEE some of you frown as I hold up to your view this beautiful caterpillar. Murmurs of "Beautiful," with grimaces of disgust and horror. Yes, I call it beautiful, because I can see in the wonderful structure of this worm a beautiful adaptation to man's comfort and happiness; and anything that adds to our comfort and innocent pleasures we should find beauty in—beauty in fitness of means to the end, if not beauty in form and color and those conditions that please the eye. But, could you study the structure of this wonderful animal under the microscope, you would find very much more to admire. If I should tell you that you had been an egg, then a bird, then a bear laid up in his winterquarters to sleep, and then a boy or girl, you would think it very strange, indeed, and express some doubt about the correctness of my statement; and I will not ask you to believe that any little boy or girl in my beautiful audience is or has ever been a bear in any sense, but the changes that come in the life of the caterpillar are no less wonderful than those I have supposed of you. First, it is an egg, about as large as a pinhead, round, yellow, brown, and white. These are laid by the butterfly or moth, in little groups to the number of 300 to 700; and the keepers of the silkworms are careful of the eggs, and preserve them in woolen cloths or on clean white paper, in a cool place, until they are about to hatch. These produce the caterpillar or silkworm, which is at first very small—not so long as your little finger-nail. As soon as the worms are hatched, they begin to eat and grow. Their food is the leaves of the mulberry, oak, ailanthus, castor-oil plant, and other trees, and they grow so rapidly that in a few days their skin will not contain their bodies; for their skin is not a part of their bodies, like ours, and when they become too large for it they stop eating, and go to sleep for a few hours, and soon they are seen to crawl out of their old skin, with a new and larger one upon them. They rest a little time, and then go to eating again, as if nothing had happened. Thus they eat and grow for about six days, until the third age comes, when they go through the same process again, and again throw off their old skin. The next age occurs after about six days, and in about nine days the fifth and last age occurs, when the worm has attained its full growth, and soon begins to spin silk into a cocoon or shell, to wrap itself up in for its long and last sleep. If you think of it a moment, you will perceive how difficult it would be for either of us to wind a thread around ourself until we were entirely shut in, without a door, or window, or any opening whatever. The silkworm does this, spinning the silk which she weaves into her cocoon from her own body and placing it upon the outside and inside of her shell, as her judgment and instinct dictate. Of course, the poor worm must writhe and twist herself around very much to do all this; but God taught her how to do it when he created her. When she has thoroughly wrapped herself up in this cocoon, and glazed it over upon the outside, so that the water cannot penetrate it to wet her, she goes into a half-sleeping state, like an infant wrapped in swaddling clothes, takes no food, and remains thus shut up for fifteen to seventeen days, in the pupa state, when she opens a place in her shell and comes out a beautiful butterfly. While a caterpillar she had sixteen large feet, with very short legs; now she has six long legs and small feet. Before she had a large, thick, long body, and no wings; now she has a short, small body and four beautiful wings. Then she had but six eyes; now she has many hundreds. Then she had a large mouth and heavy, sharp fangs and teeth; now she has a tiny mouth, with no teeth at all, and a tongue so long that she rolls it up into a coil, as children roll dandelion stalks. Then her food was leaves and bark, that required her heavy, sharp teeth; now her food is honey and sweet juices, only which she sips and laps up with her long tongue from the flowers that she lives among and upon. "What a difference in life!" you exclaim. Yes, a different and beautiful life, as far as ease and pleasure are concerned; but as short as it is beautiful, and almost as useless as either. As soon as she is grown, she lays her eggs and dies. Hers is a gay, light, useless life, with only one useful act in her whole being—that of laying the eggs for the future worker, the caterpillar. These eggs are hatched into caterpillars, or larvæ, as I before told you; and thus the whole life in its four stages or conditions is completed—1st, the egg; 2d, the caterpillar or larva, the worker; 3d, the pupa, or sleeper; 4th, the imago, or butterfly. The caterpillar spins her silk from organs opening beneath her under-lip, which secrete a glutinous fluid, that hardens into a thread as she draws it out into the air; and, as this thread is a double one, she is able to lay two threads upon her cocoon at once. This cocoon, that the poor worm makes to protect herself while undergoing the change from the caterpillar to the butterfly, men take up, and, after placing them in a heated oven or over steam long enough to kill the poor worm, they reel the silk off, to be spun and woven into our beautiful fabrics. It is necessary to kill the poor worm, else it will push its way out, and thus break the threads of the cocoon, which will spoil it for reeling and weaving. Before spinning, the cocoons are put into a vessel of hot water, to dissolve the gumming substance, and with a little birch broom they catch the ends of silk, and then begin to wind them upon the reel from several cocoons, twisting them at the same time. From this it is woven. And I need not tell you how many beautiful and elegant fabrics in silks and satins and velvets, in ribbons and cloth and curtains and innumerable articles of elegance and luxury, we get from the cocoons that the poor worms wind themselves in for their great change. Lay the caterpillar upon your silk dress or velvet cloak or coat, and you would cry out in horror to see it there. But, if the poor worm could speak, it would say: "It is mine." "It is mine." "I made it." "It is a part of myself." "It was stolen from me." Perhaps it is fortunate that the poor worm died when his cocoon was taken from him, that he cannot accuse man of this cruel theft, nor see the pride and authority and self-conceit that man assumes when he has clothed himself in the covering of the humble silkworm.

The Sunday-school.

THE Committee for Foreign Work, auxiliary to the American Sunday-school Union, together with the New York Association of Sunday-school Teachers, jointly and separately did much toward securing among the teachers of this city a proper observance of the recent two days of prayer for Sunday-schools, Oct. 20th and 21st. On Sunday evening a large body of representative workers gathered in Association Hall, on call of the Foreign Committee. Rev. Dr. Philip Schaff presided, and added interest to the meeting by speaking of his personal knowledge of the committee's work in Germany. Mr. Albert Woodruff, who organized the first Sunday-school after the American plan on the Continent of Europe, in Berlin, nine years ago, briefly traced the growth of the work from that day to this. Mr. O. C. Morse spoke of his work in Hungary and Saxony on behalf of the Committee, through which eight or ten Sunday-schools have recently been established. Rev. Dr. Edward Eggleston, in a happy address, showed admirably the worth of the Sunday-school as a Gospel teacher, which disarms prejudice and encourages the people to work for themselves, literally "setting the Dutch to take Holland." Rev. George Constantine, of Athens, put in a plea for Greece, and argued that his own countrymen, through the means of Bible schools, can reach the hearts of their fellow countrymen better than it can otherwise be done by missionaries from other lands. The closing address of Rev. Dr. Wm. M. Taylor, pastor of Broadway Tabernacle, was cut short by the lateness of the hour; but, nevertheless, added to the interest already enkindled. This meeting well prepared the way for the devotional meeting of the New York Association of Sunday-school Teachers, held the following evening, in Fourth Avenue Presbyterian church. The house was filled, and a most earnest spirit prevailed. Rev. Dr. Wm. Ormiston, in a sharp, ringing speech of eight minutes, spoke of "the Sunday-school as an aid to family religion." This was followed by earnest prayer, first "for homes and families," then "for Sunday-school missionaries—faithful men and women, who are laboring to gather in the outside children." Rev. W. C. Steel, of Harlem, then spoke in a way to stir sleepy souls, upon "saving and instructing the children." This prayer was offered "for children in Sunday-schools and for young Christians"; and again thanksgiving was rendered "for the Sunday-school and its associations," and petition was made "for children who have strayed from the Sunday-school." "Private prayer as a preparation for teaching" was the subject of a short address—logical, beautiful, and strong—by Rev. R. S. MacArthur. "The Sunday-school teacher in his private life and before his class" was then remembered in prayer. Rev. Dr. R. R. Booth made the closing address on "some of God's promises which the teacher should most frequently ponder." In five or eight minutes' time he set forth three groups of peculiarly precious promises, and filled the audience with God's Word and with love of it. The teachers were led in a closing prayer by Albert Woodruff, Esq., of Brooklyn. The interest continued to the close, and it is thought by some of the many who were present that this meeting will long be remembered as one of the most profitable ever held by our venerable New York Association.

....In the Lesson for Nov. 10th (Dan. iii, 19-26) we have the story of the three Hebrew youth cast into the fiery furnace by Nebuchadnezzar, and of what came of it all. It is an instructive lesson to those who think to fight against God. The men who took up Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego, to cast them into the furnace, were themselves destroyed by the fierce fire the king had kindled. The bonds which held the men girt about the limbs of the godly youth were loosed by the flames. The youth themselves were unharmed. On their "bodies the fire had no power, nor was an hair of their head singed: neither were their coats changed [in color], nor the smell of fire had passed in them." The king himself came to a new sense of the God he had defied. This is by no means the last case of the kind. In our own country the threat went forth, some years ago, that unless the dwellers in new territories bowed down to the image of slavery they should be cast into a furnace of civil war. The "most mighty men that were in the army," raised to carry out this threat, fell in the furnace whose flames they had kindled. The bonds they had fastened about the limbs of the godly freemen were loosened in the fire. Many who refused to worship the image had the presence of Jesus with them in the fire, and came out unharmed. The truth concerning God and his purposes of good gained new power over the hearts of those who had failed in his reverence hither to. There was something of the same kind as to a political "ring" in New York City, not long ago. The fire kindled to destroy political opponents had most power, in the end, over those who kindled it. The same is likely to be the case in every attempt to deny the equal rights of citizens, on the Atlantic or the Pacific coasts, against the ordinances of God. So of every attempt at dishonest dealing everywhere or anyhow. Man may kindle the fire, but God directs and controls its flames. The children of God may be thrown into the furnace; but, if they still trust God, the flame will only loosen their bonds, and they shall have with them there the presence of the loving, saving Son of God.

....For a week past a horse epidemic of a catarrhal nature has been spreading throughout the northern and eastern sections of the country. In some places—as in this city, Brooklyn, Boston, Buffalo, Rochester, etc.—the disease has fastened itself to a greater or less extent on a large proportion of the horses. Thus far it has resulted in but few fatal cases; but the necessary inconvenience arising from the withdrawal of so many animals from active service is very great. The horse-railroad and stage lines in the cities are obliged to make fewer trips, merchants are unable to get their goods delivered promptly, and the owners of horses which are not affected seize upon the opportunity to charge exorbitant rates for their services. With proper treatment, however, the disease is expected to run itself out in a few days.

....About 500 of the Spanish insurgents at Ferrol were captured without the shedding of blood. The remainder escaped to the mountains....In the Cortes last week the resolution providing for the abolition of capital punishment for political offenses was rejected by a vote of 99 against 58; but subsequently the committee having the bill under consideration agreed to make a favorable report thereon.....Sections of the Cortes have authorized the introduction of a resolution for the impeachment of Senor Sagasta and the members of his ministry....Further engagements between the Spanish soldiery and the insurgents are reported in the Island of Cuba. In one case the rebels attacked the town of Guisa and burned fifty houses; but were subsequently overtaken and repulsed by the Government troops.

....Advices from Mexico state that the political situation is improving, and it is thought that the administration of Lerdo de Tejada will be successful. At the primary elections which took place on the 13th inst., the nomination of Tejada for the presidency was unopposed....A commission has been appointed by the Mexican Government to investigate affairs on the Rio Grande, with especial reference to the lawless depredations of bands of Mexicans on Texan soil. Gen. Cortina has been relieved from service on the Rio Grande frontier.....Porfirio Diaz and Donato Guerra are the only rebels of note who have not accepted amnesty.

....In the cases of the "Ring" frauds, in this city, Judge Brady, of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, decided that the old indictments against Tweed, Hall, Connolly, Sweeny, Fields, and the others are valid. On the day set down for the trial of Fields it was announced in court by his counsel that he had forfeited his bail and disappeared. Tweed put in an appearance and offered bail to stand trial, which was accepted. Mayor Hall unexpectedly brought his own case to immediate trial by pleading "not guilty" to the indictments resting against him. The trial is now proceeding.

....Miss Agnes Livingstone, daughter of Dr. Livingstone, has published a letter from her father, in which he says: "I have written two letters to Mr. Bennett. I meant to keep the materials to myself; but, because the expedition was expensive, I gave Mr. Stanley what would help him to write a book. In his hands it is harmless, for the Americans are good and generous friends."....The Royal Geographical Society have given a banquet to Mr. Stanley.

....Paris papers foreshadow the adoption by the Assembly, at its coming session, of constitutional amendments, making M. Thiers president for life; creating an Upper Chamber and the office of vice-president; partially remodeling the Assembly; and providing restrictions upon the right of universal suffrage.

....M. Thiers has forbidden the sale of caricatures of the ex-Emperor Napoleon and his family.

....A misplaced switch caused a collision on the Eastern Railroad (the same road on which the terrible disaster of a little over one year ago occurred), at Seabrook, N. H., on the 23d inst., by which 3 persons lost their lives and 17 or 18 others were more or less wounded, some of whom are expected to die from their injuries.

....The Tribunal of Commerce at Paris has decided against the claim of the Suez Canal Company of right to alter on their own authority the tonnage dues on vessels passing through the Canal. The Company, it is believed, will appeal from the decision of the Tribunal.

....Recent heavy floods in the Valley of the Po, Italy, were attended with disastrous consequences. Many persons were drowned and a vast amount of property destroyed.

....The Russian authorities have discovered and defeated an attempted revolt in the Caucasus. The leaders in the movement were arrested and thrown into prison.

....Steamer "Guatemala," of the Panama and Acapulco line, was wrecked on the bar of Sanala, coast of Mexico, on the 13th inst., attended with the loss of 38 lives.

....Trouble has occurred with the natives of the Chatham Islands, in the South Pacific Ocean, and the whites are threatened with extermination.

....The Astralian telegraph line is now completed, and communication is open between London and Melbourne.

Pebbles.

MISS FANNIE CARSON, of Iowa, is bolstered up as a shining example of her sex, because she went into her father's hay-fields in the capacity of Maud Muller; but, unlike that much quoted maiden, she "raked the meadow, sweet with hay," until she had gathered forty tons. A Memphis paper says this was much better than "foolin' round with a rheumatic old judge."

....A bald-headed friend, of a heavy, phlegmatic temperament, was accosted on the street by a waggish acquaintance with the inquiry: "Tom, why is your head like Alaska?" "Too much for me, Zach. I give it up." "Because it is a *white bear* place."

....In the course of time," said one man, lately, "the sea will be the only fence required." "What a bull!" said another. "You mean that the sea will be the only landmark!"

...."I wish you would pay a little attention to what I am saying, sir," roared an irate lawyer at an exasperating witness. "Well, I am paying as little as I can," was the calm reply.

....With four metallic qualifications a man may be pretty sure of success. Those are: gold in his pocket, silver in his tongue, brass in his face, and iron in his heart."

....A man who bought a thousand Havana cigars, yesterday, on being asked what he had, replied they were tickets to a course of lectures to be given by his wife.

....A philosopher, who married a vulgar but amiable girl, used to call his wife brown sugar, because, he said, she was sweet but unrefined.

....An Irishman once observed that milestones were kind enough to answer your questions without giving you the trouble to ask them.

....Don't let your cattle stray. We once saw a cowhide in a shop.

....Two female barbers in Brussels show woman's effort to razor self to independence.

Publisher's Department.

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The Independent.

HENRY C. BOWEN,
EDITOR, PUBLISHER, AND PROPRIETOR.

New York, October 31st, 1872.

IS IT A FAILURE?

We are not afraid, even after so short a trial, to test President Grant's Indian policy by its results. There is no feature of his Administration that has no feature more heartily approved or more bitterly condemned than this. It has been approved by the whole Christian and philanthropic portion of our people and by every fair-minded person who understands it or has given the subject any thought. This one feature only of his Administration is working so successfully, economically, and satisfactorily, and is so far superior to all previous Indian management, that the opposition press, in a most exciting campaign, can attack it only in the most general terms; and this, too, when they are so hard pressed as to question the success of a financial policy that is paying off a hundred millions per year of the national debt.

While Gen. Grant has been actuated purely by humane and economical motives in his Indian policy, and has persistently kept it out of the reach of political influence, it was unquestionably worth many thousand votes in Pennsylvania at the last election, and the effect is seen in the largely increased majorities in Republican counties. The financial policy of the Administration carried the conservative business men and the Indian policy the conservative Christian and philanthropic men of the state.

That a system universally admitted under all previous administrations to have been thoroughly corrupt should be entirely reformed in three years is not to be expected; but that so much has been accomplished is to be wondered at, and is accounted for only by the unprecedented unpolitical features inaugurated by President Grant.

The appointment of humane and Christian men, who, without any remuneration, were to have a supervision of all matters pertaining to Indian management, was an idea entirely original with him; and to give the appointment of all Indian agents and employees, numbering at least a thousand, into the hands of the mission boards of the churches was a surrender of political power and influence that no previous administration could have made or would have for a moment considered. Since the inauguration of this system the President has not (we speak knowingly) in the case of a single Indian agent or employee used his influence for the appointment of any one, and the matter has been left entirely in the hands of those to whom it was assigned.

The designation of this as the Peace Policy in the early days of its inauguration has proved a very appropriate title, as it has given peace for a state of war over almost all the Indians of any tribes, the Sioux, representing almost a hundred thousand Indians, were either engaged in open hostilities or considered unfriendly to the whites. Now all are at peace except portions of not over five tribes, numbering certainly not over five thousand people, and all told they could not marshal a thousand warriors; and it is hoped and expected that by the coming spring every tribe may be at peace and settled upon reservations.

We state the fact that portions of a few tribes are at war, and while this is the case it is to be expected that occasional acts of violence will occur; and, even if all were at peace, occasional thefts and even murders ought not to surprise us, when our papers are teeming with murders and all kinds of outrages perpetrated in the midst of our unquestionable civilization. Those opposed to the present policy have persistently exaggerated facts and given circulation to unfounded rumor, and resorted to falsehood and misrepresentation to prove the policy a failure. Acts of individual Indians are charged upon whole tribes, and those of bands upon the whole Indian race; ignoring the fact that connection with the Indian race or belonging to an Indian tribe does not destroy individuality, and that to charge the acts of one or of a few upon the whole is unjust and unprecedented. We place little credit upon the telegrams from the South, where outrages by colored people are reported, because the reports come from those hostile to the race. So with telegrams from the Indian Country. They emanate generally from those hostile to the Indian race and to any policy looking to their civilization; and very generally, when an outrage has been committed, it has been provoked by the injustice or wicked provocation of unprincipled whites.

Of the three hundred and fifty thousand Indians in our country two hundred thousand are receiving no pecuniary assistance, and are settled down, quietly subsisting themselves. Of the remaining one hundred and fifty thousand a large proportion receive little other assistance than is given by agents and employees, and some slight assistance in the way of farming utensils and school funds; and the total cost during the past year of all who were subsisted, in whole or in part, was but a fraction over twenty dollars each.

Admitting that the Indian appropriations are large, yet they are nothing to what the cost of a single Indian war in the past has been. Official figures show that our Indian wars have cost us five hundred millions of dollars.

Gen. Sherman reports the expenditures in New Mexico alone during twenty years of prior Indian management at one hundred millions. In Arizona we have spent over thirty millions. The Sioux War cost twenty millions, and it is asserted that every Indian killed while it lasted cost a hundred thousand dollars and the lives of twenty whites.

To sum up the results, then, of Gen. Grant's policy, we find that all the wild tribes, with the exceptions mentioned, are now at peace and in process of civilization; and the whole Indian race is in a transition state, about to emerge from the darkness of heathenism and barbarism into the light of Christianity and civilization. There are at present one hundred thousand civilized Indians, of whom about fifty thousand are Christianized, and there are many thousands of Indian children attending schools.

That such results as are hoped for can be brought about in a few months is not to be expected; but that the present plan, if persisted in for a few years, will accomplish what is hoped by its friends no one can doubt, with the foregoing facts before him. And the man who has, as a matter of principle, so persistently and faithfully stood up for the rights of the colored people against strong misrepresentation and pressing demands for a contrary course can be trusted to do what is right for a race whose elevation he was first to begin.

THE CANDIDATES.

THE presidential canvass, which for several months past has strongly engaged the attention and deeply interested the feelings of the American people, has now reached its final days. Next Tuesday the vote will be taken, and the question settled; and this will be the end of one of the intensest struggles in our political history. From this decision there is no appeal, and against it no resistance except by rebellion. The successful candidate will, if he lives, be inaugurated as President of these United States; and his constitutional authority in this high office will be honored and obeyed.

The choice lies between Horace Greeley and General Grant, it being certain that one or the other will be elected.

Mr. Greeley—the untried candidate, without official experience except in two instances for very brief periods, in both of which he reflected no honor upon himself—we have regarded as eminently unfit for the Presidential office. He lacks the practical qualifications which the office demands. Nature made him to be a very respectable editor; but it never made him to be the President of a great nation. The antecedents of his nomination at Cincinnati; the trickery by which the nomination was secured; his alliance with the party which he has denounced and opposed during his whole editorial life; the sudden and astonishing changes which he has made in his own record; his glaring defection from principle for the sake of office; the unscrupulous manner in which the campaign has been conducted on the part of his friends; the men who surround him, and who would be his counselors in the event of his election—these facts and features of his candidacy, added to his personal unfitness, present a combination of objections which neither the moral sense nor the common sense of the nation can tolerate. No such man, in such circumstances, ought ever to be elected to the Presidency. We trust the day will never come when the popular judgment will commit so great a mistake. We have never for a moment supposed that Mr. Greeley could win the prize which he so ardently covets. Nothing but a "fit of midsummer madness" would make it possible.

In General Grant, the other candidate, we behold the distinguished hero who served his country as a soldier in the day of its peril; and to whose eminent abilities, far more than to those of any other man, the people are indebted for the suppression of the Rebellion and the preservation of the Union. This one fact is quite enough to prove that he well deserves all the honors he has received. Indeed, no honor can be bestowed upon him which will equal the value of the service rendered. For about three years and a half he has acted as the Chief Magistrate of this great nation; and in this high and responsible position he has fully met the reasonable expectations of the people when they elected him. His fidelity to the principles of the party that placed him in power; his unflinching execution of the laws; the results in reduced taxation and in large payments on the public debt which have marked the period of his administration; his firm yet pacific course in the settlement of the "Alabama" question; his Christian manner of dealing with the Indians; his earnest and practical efforts to inaugurate and establish a radical reform in the civil service of the country; his determination to exercise his constitutional and legal powers to preserve and enforce the just and equal rights of all the people, "irrespective of race, color, or previous condition of servitude"; the general prosperity of business in all its branches, fostered and promoted by his conservative policy—these facts, which not even his enemies can deny, prove that the people made no mistake when they committed to him the executive custody of their national affairs.

Misrepresented, maligned, and slandered, as but few men ever have been, General Grant has had the good sense to keep his temper even better than Washington did, and let his acts and their fruits speak for themselves. His enemies being judges, his Administration has been a substantial success. The superficial character of their criticisms, as well as the contemptible lying with which they have sought to discredit him in the estimate of the people, furnishes ample proof to this effect. His personal and official character, ransacked by the most inquisitive hostility, has supplied no occasion, no instrument, no argument by which his critics could break his hold upon the popular heart. His warmest friends do not claim that his Administration has been free from all mistakes; yet they do claim, and that, too, justly, that it has been honest in purpose, generally wise in its measures, and eminently conducive to the public good. This is the great fact which history will record when the rancor and heat of partisan strife shall have passed away. It is this fact, deeply fixed in the convictions of the people, which, added to the nation's gratitude to General Grant for his services as a soldier, secured his nomination at Philadelphia, and will, as we cannot doubt, secure his triumphant election next week.

SWALLOWING CAMELS.

THE *Congregationlist*, in commenting upon the ordination at Leavenworth, says that the act of a council in setting a minister over a church has this twofold aspect:

"In one sense, it is to be regarded as the saying by the council: 'We find this a good man, and fit to be a minister of Christ; and we feel ourselves warranted to recommend and set him apart as such, to this church and community interested and to the broader world.' In the other sense it is to be taken as the declaration of the churches by their assembled representatives: 'We endorse the doctrine which this man says he believes and means to teach, and which, whether he says he intends to utter it or not, must inevitably modify his mind in all his labors and color all his doctrinal instructions, believing it to be the essential wisdom and power of God unto the salvation of men."

Because the council could not make this last declaration concerning Mr. Jackson the *Congregationalist* thinks it made a mistake in ordaining him.

We are aware that we run some risk in differing with a journal whose editor knows all about what Congregationalism is, whence it is, how it works, and why it is better than any other church polity; nevertheless, we shall venture to call in question the assertion that Congregational Councils uniformly endorse the doctrine which the candidate confesses. We have attended several councils in which very positive exceptions were taken to the theological opinions brought out by the examination, and in which there was yet no hesitation about proceeding with the service. We once heard a candidate for installation say that God was under no obligation whatever to provide redemption for the race; that he would have been perfectly justified in neglecting to make any such provision; that, if he had not made it, all persons dying in infancy must have gone to hell forever, and that God would have been perfectly blameless in sending them thither. There was not a member of the council who did not repudiate with warmth this horrible heresy; yet there was not one who voted against the installation of the candidate.

Men holding doctrines as bad as these (for there can be nothing worse) have been placed without hesitation by Congregational councils over Congregational churches. The councils did not endorse these heresies, nor did they exact a promise from the candidates that the heresies should not be preached. They judged simply that the men would do good in spite of their heresies, and so they gave them their approval.

Now, our own opinion is that such theories about God as those we have named are more injurious, more destructive of piety, more subversive of morality than the theory of a second probation. To represent God to men as being governed by such principles as those ascribed to him by the candidate whose opinions are quoted above; to describe the justice of God as such a frightful compound of tyranny and cruelty is, in our judgment, much more dangerous to the interests of religion than to express the belief that he will give men in the next world some chance to escape from the doom of their own unrighteousness. We have no sympathy whatever with the sentimentalism which overstates the Divine forbearance; but it is certainly no worse than the castiron logic which makes God little better than a Moloch.

Yet even those hyper-Calvinists who have been ordained or installed, under protest, by Congregational councils over Congegational churches have frequently justified the wisdom which overlooked their doctrinal unsoundness, in view of their evident devotion to the service of their Master. By the sweetness of their tempers, by the fervor of their devotion, by their own generous and forgiving spirit they have effectually convinced men that the God whom they served was not so bad as their theories represented him to be; and thus they have been successful, in spite of their theology, in leading men into a better life.

Mr. Jackson's heresy is less dangerous than theirs; and we think that the council decided rightly that he, too, in spite of his heresy, might prove himself to be a faithful minister of Christ. We object to a tolerance which is wholly one-sided. What is sauce for the high church goose is sauce for the broad church gander. To refuse a man ordination who is orthodox except in his belief in a second probation, and to ordain a Supralapsarian Calvinist is to strain out a gnat and swallow a camel.

THE TWO PARTIES.

THE connection between political parties and their candidates is so intimate that they must succeed or fail together. Mr. Greeley is the nominee of the Democratic party, supplemented by a comparatively small number of dissatisfied Republicans; and with his election this party would again come into power and determine the policy of the Government. General Grant is the nominee of the Republican party; and, if elected, the same party will be continued in power. In choosing between the candidates, the people must necessarily choose between these two great parties, and commit the management of the Government to the one or the other. The candidate and the party represented by him are practically the same thing.

The Democratic party, now so anxious to "let bygones be bygones," has not unwritten a leaf of its history, or changed a fact of its record, or lost it essential identity, by making Mr. Greeley its candidate or adopting a platform to catch votes. It has simply stultified itself. If we concede its honesty, then its own lips are a swift witness against its past policy. It is really the same party that the country rejected in 1864, and which it refused to endorse again in 1868. Professions, in glaring contradiction of its whole history, made just on the eve of a great election, and made, too, without the faintest acknowledgment of its errors in the past, form no criterion of its character. Its real character is to be determined by its record; and this, by its own showing, is so bad that it would be glad to have the country forget it. Its formal acceptance of the constitutional amendments, while it denies the right and the duty of the General Government to enforce these amendments, is upon its face an imposture that strips the acceptance of all practical value.

Mr. Greeley, as a candidate appended to the Democratic party, adopted, as Governor Whyte, of Maryland, has said, "for temporary purposes," does not furnish a solitary reason why it should be restored to power. The marvel of the party taking the candidate is equaled only by that of the candidate taking the party. The proper destiny of both is political death. Neither has any claim to live after such a stupendous violation of the laws of life. The country, as, judging from present indications, next Tuesday will clearly show, has not been deceived by the disguise of Greeleyism. His candidacy, while it has added nothing to the strength of the Democratic party, is a very sorry recommendation to all honest Republicans. They want a better certificate for Democracy than that which Horace Greeley, in his present position, furnishes.

The Republican party, on the other hand, stands before the country as the party that conducted the war, conquered the rebellion, rehabilitated the Constitution, killed the system of slavery, and established on this soil the doctrine of equal civil and political rights. This party believes it to be the duty of the nation protect its own citizens, whenever and wherever necessary, by the exercise of the great powers bestowed in the Constitution. There is nothing in its record to take back and nothing which it desires to have forgotten. No party ever existed in this country or in any other that can show, in an equal space of time, such a record of achievements in the cause of good government, as well as that of humanity and justice. For the past twelve years it has been engaged either in saving the life of the nation or in settling fundamental principles of right. Its mission is not yet completed, and will not be till these principles are established in the unquestioned practice of all the people. Then, if ever, and not till then, will it be time for this party to retire, and hand over its work to history, and a nation saved and reformed to posterity. Its administrative function is still needed to secure and make permanent the good for which the country fought. It is to-day the only party in whose hands this good will be in safe keeping. Its triumph is the sure guaranty that what was gained by the sword will not be lost by the ballot. Its friends are the men who sustained it when blood flowed; and its enemies are, for the most part, those who were rebels in the war, and those who during the war sympathized with the rebellion, and have opposed all the measures of the Government for the proper reconstruction of the Rebel States.

As between these parties, each with its respective history, the nation is about to pronounce judgment. What that judgment will be would seem to admit of no rational doubt. Viewing them simply as party organizations, mere machines for politicians to run, irrespectively of their record and principles, we care very little about either; but regarding them as the exponents of principles, and the agents for carrying them into effect, we have a strong conviction that the interests of this country will be best served by continuing the Republican party in power. This conviction has guided the utterance of these columns during this most remarkable canvass. Exhorting Republicans to stand by their principles and work for victory up to the last moment, we wait for the result in the full confidence of hope. The state elections of last year predicted the triumph of this year; and those held this year have confirmed the prediction. The day is certainly theirs if Republicans do their duty. That they should act otherwise, in view of the interests at stake and the encouragement afforded, is hardly supposable.

MORE ABOUT PRAYER.

PROFESSOR TYNDALL and his anonymous friend, the inventor of the prayer-gauge, both return in the October *Contemporary* to the discussion of the topic they have raised. Mr. Tyndall's paper, which is a short one, is much more adroitly written than that of his friend! True he says that the manner in which prayer is to minister to the highest culture of man is "not yet evident," a somewhat surprising statement from a man who is supposed to know something of history; but the general tone of his remarks is respectful toward prayer and praying people, and he makes some valuable admissions. Chief among these is the acknowledgment that there is no inherent unreasonableness in the act of prayer. Hear him:

"The theory that the system of Nature is under the control of a being who changes phenomena in compliance with the prayers of men is, in my opinion, a perfectly legitimate one. . . . It is a matter of experience that an earthly father, who is at the same time both wise and tender, listens to the requests of his children; and, if they do not ask amiss, takes pleasure in granting their requests. We know, also, that this compliance extends to the alteration, within certain limits, of the current of events on the earth. With this suggestion offered by our experience, it is no departure from scientific method to place behind natural phenomena a universal father, who, in answer to the prayers of his children, alters the currents of those phenomena."

Some of Mr. Tyndall's friends will not thank him for this admission. The majority of these physicists have settled it that no supernatural interference with natural laws ever can take place. This is one of the negations which make up what is called the Positive Philosophy. The ideas of this school upon this subject are well expressed by a writer in the *Westminster Review*, from whom we quote:

"Anti-supernaturalism is the final irreversible sentence of scientific philosophy. . . . That the world is governed by uniform laws is the first article in the creed of science; and to disbelieve whatever is at variance with those uniform laws, whatever contradicts a complete induction, is an imperative intellectual duty. . . . Rightly has it been said by an English savant and divine that testimony is a second-hand assurance, a blind guide, that can avail nothing against reason; and that to have any evidence of a deity counting upon us we must go out of Nature and beyond reason. The philosophic naturalist recognizes in the operations of Nature no extra-mundane interventionalism.

This is what is sometimes called science, and the spirit in which such ideas are conceived is called the scientific spirit. Of course it is the sheerest dogmatism. It begs the whole question at issue between Materialists and Supernaturalists. It shows us that there is a bigotry of science as well as of theology. "The prepossession of the philosophical naturalist," of which this Westminster Reviewer speaks, is just as stout and heady as the prepossession of the veriest theological literalist. An investigation for the convincing of men who lay it down as "an imperative intellectual duty" to disbelieve the very thing they ask us to prove to them is a simple absurdity. Mr. Tyndall is at once too courteous a gentleman and too philosophic a thinker to put the argument upon this preposterous basis.

On another point Mr. Tyndall and his friend are slightly at variance. The former insists that this discussion shall be confined to the physical effects of prayer. The latter is less cautious. He is ready to dispute the efficacy of all petitions. The reactionary influence of the prayer upon the supplicant is all that he concedes. "To ask for a clearer intellect, for greater self-control, and a mastery over passions" is just as absurd as to ask for the recovery of the sick or for rain in dry weather. Such things are not to be had for the asking. "The cessation to believe in the value of petition to the Most High" may be a painful experience to many of us; but it is one to which he invites us all.

Mr. Tyndall's friend lays much stress upon the fact that there is a large class of events, such as "the rising and setting of the sun, the movements of the tide, the decay and death of all organized bodies," which "have always happened with such absolute regularity that no one would dream of petitioning Heaven for any change in their modes of occurrence." This class of events is constantly enlarged by scientific investigation; while the other class of events, which are popularly supposed to be subject to supernatural intervention, is constantly growing smaller. The time will come, he thinks, when the second class will disappear, and when it will appear that "there are really no events which are not determined by natural order."

There would seem to be good reason why the movements of the tides and the planets and many other such events should be subject to invariable law. Any irregularity in this realm would cause great inconvenience and loss to the world at large. We may safely concede as much as this to the physicists: that God will never answer any man's prayer to the detriment of his fellow-men. But we suppose that there may be many cases in which prayers for physical blessings might be answered without disturbing the general welfare. We ourselves contrive, as Mr. Tyndall admits, to alter the course of events within certain limits, in answer to the requests of our children and our neighbors; and we see no reason why God may not work in his own creation with, at least, as much freedom and efficiency as we do.

There would be no difficulty whatever in believing as much as this if one conceded the existence of a personal God. Mr. Frothingham is frank enough to say so. Let the existence of such a Deity be granted, he says, and you cannot disprove the orthodox theory of prayer. If there be an Infinite Father, with consciousness and free will, it is hardly supposable that he should not interfere in the physical as well as in the spiritual affairs of men. The easiest way out of this difficulty is the denial of personality. Mr. Frothingham does not shrink from this, and Mr. Tyndall's friend is evidently of the same mind. He has much to say, we find, of the Most High, the Supreme Intelligence, and other such terms, in his essay; but when he applies to this unknown entity the personal pronoun he is careful to put it in quotation marks.

These admissions, whether express or implied, are significant. They show us plainly that the real question at issue between the physicists and the Christian world is not the physical value of prayer, but the existence of God. Theism is the superstition they are fighting to overthrow. They do not believe in prayer under any form or for any object. Mr. Frothingham denies that he ever prays. The operation that he goes through when he shuts his eyes on Sundays is not prayer; it is nothing but aspiration or longing. He projects his own thoughts into the air and communes with them. He lifts himself up by taking hold of himself. This is the exercise to which these gentlemen commend us. It is a useful sort of mental gymnastic; only this, and nothing more. Faith, they will have us believe, is all superstition; God is a phantom; conscience is the sublimation of utility; immortality is a mirage; the hands that are stretched forth imploringly through the thick darkness after comfort in trouble and deliverance from sin grasp only air!

We do not care to-day to dispute these terrible conclusions. We only wish to point out the fact that they follow inevitably from the premises of Mr. Tyndall's friend, and that the boldest and most logical thinkers of his school have reached them already. It is always well, before taking a conveyance, to know where it is going.

EXCOMMUNICATION IN PRUSSIA.

PRINCE BISMARCK and his emperor-king have fairly opened the campaign against the unseen powers of darkness and spiritual wickedness in high places. They have been very slow and undoubtedly somewhat reluctant, especially the old emperor, to commence actual hostilities, and waited with a patience that to many looked like pusillanimity to see if some submission on the part of the Ultramontane bishops might not avert the impending conflict. But this long-suffering only had the effect of hardening their hearts and encouraging them to believe that the sovereign and his prime minister would shrink from coming to extremities with the Catholic Church. The government waited six months after Monsignor Krementz, the Bishop of Ermeland, had set it at defiance, in his declaration of the 30th of March, and three months after he had reaffirmed his position in another official letter, of the 15th of June, before it deprived him of the pecuniary support of the state, by what used to be called in England the sequestration of his temporalities (*Temporalien-Sperre*). Jurists, we believe, affirm that this should legitimately carry with it suspension from spiritualities as well (*Amts-Sperre*); but practical difficulties in the way of its execution have postponed any further action until legal provision can be made by the legislature, at its next session. The original offense of the Bishop of Ermeland consisted in the excommunication of Doctor Wollman and Doctor Michelis for rebellion against the dogma of Infallibility. This the Prussian Government considered as a violation of an article in the constitution intended to protect Prussian subjects from injury, from attacks upon their characters. The Bishop maintained that excommunication did not come within the purview of that article, as it did not affect the civic character (*die bürgerliche Ehre*) of those visited with it and was followed by no civil disabilities; that it was the exercise of a purely spiritual function, authorized by the canon law.

The Bishop made most humble protestations of loyalty to his sovereign in all matters that belonged unto Cæsar; but affirmed that in things spiritual he owed allegiance only to the Church—meaning, of course, the Court of Rome. As he resolutely maintained this position, there was no choice between some dealings with the recusant prelate or the admission of the supreme authority of Rome where its will came in collision with the laws of the land. Nor could the government overlook the fact that the fulmination of these ecclesiastical thunders did affect the character, the personal comfort, and social *status* of those on whom they fell, and whom it was bound to protect from annoyance and indirect injury. Although fire and faggot were denied the Church and the secular arm could no longer be invoked to enforce submission, she still had at her command the power of making her disobedient children very uncomfortable. The Lesser Excommunication only deprives the sinner of the receiving of the sacrament; but the Greater goes much beyond this, and certainly touches the character and the comfort of those suffering under it in their social and even their business relations with their Catholic neighbors. Those visited with the Greater Excommunication are divided into two classes—those that may be tolerated and those that must be shunned—*tolerati et non tolerati, seu vitandi*. These last unfortunates are known by their names being mentioned in the sentence or their indication by some particular which identifies them. This sentence excludes those it is passed upon from the sacraments, from public worship, from public intercession or the general prayers of the Church, from Christian burial, from the enjoyment of any ecclesiastical benefice, from all social intercourse and business connection with Catholics. The denial of Christian burial is not simply the refusal of the rites of the Church to the excommunicate, but, of his interment in consecrated ground. And, should he have been there deposited, the corpse is to be eliminated at the earliest possible moment, and the part of the ground defiled by its presence consecrated anew. In the case of those who may "be tolerated," though their bodies must be perfunctorily turned out of holy ground, yet reconsecration is not insisted upon.

The effect of the Greater Excommunication is to forbid any intercourse with the excommunicated person, by word of mouth, by letter, or by salutation; all communion in religious rites with him; all greetings and expressions of courtesy; all connection in business, living or working together; and, of course, all interchange of hospitalities. Only absolute necessity, the relation of wife, child, or servant, will serve as an excuse for any intercourse with the excommunicate. The Archbishop of Cologne and Bishop Krementz also have expressly declared, in public documents addressed to their clergy, that this is the intention and effect of the Greater Excommunication, and that any one who has anything to do with one laboring under it would incur thereby the penalties of the Lesser Excommunication. And this, Monsignor Krementz holds, does not affect the private character of those that incur it. Of course, it deprives them of no civil privileges and rights—no thanks, however, to the Church; but it strikes directly at the daily comfort and happiness of men who have committed no offense against civil society, but only against an ecclesiastical corporation. Prince Bismarck holds that the article in the constitution intended to protect the character of the citizens, and to secure them redress and satisfaction, includes within its purview such assaults as these; and the Prussian legislature will be called upon to provide such process as will be sufficient to secure its execution. A law will, doubtless, be enacted giving the sufferer under any such attack on his character the usual remedies against libels and slander; and probably provision will be made for depriving any recalcitrant bishop of his authority within the kingdom. Nothing less can vindicate the rightful supremacy of the constitution and laws of Prussia within its jurisdiction.

AMONG the many excellent nominations of the Republican party in this city we desire to mention the name of William A. Darling for Congress in the Tenth District. Mr. D.'s standing, integrity, and intimate knowledge of the commercial interests and business of the country, together with his culture and indomitable enterprise, eminently fit him to represent this great metropolis in the House of Representatives. We hope for and predict his triumphant election

Editorial Notes.

THE stump-orators and the press have nearly finished their work in respect to this presidential canvass. About all that remains is the work of voting, and this belongs in common to the people. As we presume, they have already made up their minds; and, hence, if the vote were taken to-day, it would not be materially different from what it will be next Tuesday. Every citizen should regard voting as a duty. It is the means of a most important end. It is the indispensable machinery of popular government. It is the method by which the people choose their rulers and determine the policy under which they are to live. The election of a President to guide the affairs of a nation for four years is a solemn national act, intimately connected with the welfare of the whole people. And yet it is justly a matter of surprise that so large a per centage of the voting population of this country, even at a presidential election—and that, too, generally among the better classes of society—should virtually disfranchise itself by not taking the trouble to vote. Ministers of the Gospel too often are guilty of this neglect, acting upon the false theory that they have nothing to do with politics. This is all wrong, from beginning to end. As a general rule, admitting of very few exceptions, no one is excusable for not voting who has the right and the power to do so. Every citizen is as really bound to vote for good government as he is to pray for it. This is the most effective way to have his prayers answered. If any one of our readers has thought of omitting this duty, we entreat him to reconsider the question, and come to a wiser conclusion before next Tuesday. On that day the country wants his vote, cast in the fear of God and with a good conscience. Great interests are at stake, to which he cannot be innocently indifferent.

MR. THOMAS A. HENDRICKS, the Democratic governor-elect of Indiana, has generally been regarded as an honorable man, who would scorn to falsify truth for the sake of party advantage. Be this as it may, he certainly did a very dishonorable thing, unless we suppose him to be inexcusably ignorant, when, in his recent speech at Indianapolis, he made the following statement:

"On the 4th of March, 1871, a law was passed by Congress authorizing the President to appoint a commission for the purpose of investigating whether reform was needed in any department of our civil service. The commission appointed consisted wholly of Radicals. They made a report, in which they said that there was much conceded corruption in different Federal offices, and that *one-fourth* of the revenue of the United States was lost in the process of collection."

The object of Mr. Hendricks, like that of Senator Trumbull, in making a similar statement, is to prove that under the present Administration, by the admission of the Civil Service Commission, one-fourth of the revenue is lost to the Government by the unfaithfulness and fraud of its officers. There never was a more glaring instance of falsification. In the first place, the commission expressly declare that the calculations upon which they base their statements has reference to the administration of Andrew Johnson, and not that of General Grant. In the second place, when they speak of one-fourth of the revenue as being lost, they do not mean one-fourth of the revenue actually collected and lost on its way to the Treasury; but that, under a reform system, such as they propose, the Government would realize one-fourth more of revenue by the faithful collection of all its dues than under the present "spoils system," which has been the practice of the country for the past thirty years. Yet Mr. Hendricks, misapplying and perverting their language, parades them before the public as confessing that the present Administration loses one-fourth of the revenue belonging to the Government. This is simply dishonest, especially so after the commission, over their own names, have publicly denied that they intended to make any such confession. The truth is, they said nothing about the Administration of President Grant; and this Mr. Hendricks will see, if he will take the trouble to read their report.

"POSSIBLE" but not "probable" is the political postulate in which the candor of the New York *World* compels it to set forth the proposition that "the Kansas word [illegible] means, she still longer be invoked to [illegible] all of which shows that the millennium is not so far off as many people suppose.

....The Committee of Seventy in this city, and the Republican Party will deserve to have their joint nominations honored at the polls if they are all as good as that of Mr. Havemeyer for Mayor and H. C. Van Vorst for the Supreme Court Bench. Mr. Van Vorst was admitted to the Albany bar in 1842, and in 1853 opened an office in this city. His professional ability and his high moral integrity fit him pre-eminently for the office, while his consistent efforts for reform in municipal affairs, his interest in education, and his devotion to the principles of freedom and equal rights will commend him to all Republicans.

....If there is one clergyman in the city who has refused to learn that it is his duty to preach to his people political morality and the faithful discharge of his political duties, he must be so steeped in the Lethean waters of conservatism that he will not be disturbed by the circular of "the Council of Political Reform for this city, addressed to clergymen, in view of the election." But we agree with that address that our pastors ought to speak a last word, not for this candidate and party or that, but against corruption and against apathy.

....Once more the story is told in the courts of the Ring frauds in this city; and the healthful sight is presented of the mayor of the city arraigned for trial. The testimony thus far offered, if it does not absolutely convict Mr. Hall, renders it evident enough that he ought to have known if he did not actually share in the thefts of Tweed, Woodward, and Watson. The evidence is damning against them, and we do not see how it will be possible for Tweed to brazen it out before a jury.

....The press of political matter has this week crowded out an article or two in reference to George Macdonald. He has begun his lecture season very brilliantly in Boston; and the other evening was introduced by Dr. J. G. Holland to a brilliant company of literary people of this city and vicinity, most of whom have been connected, more or less intimately, with *Scribner's Monthly*. Dr. Macdonald quite captivated the hearts of all who met him by his unaffected grace and enthusiasm.

....Here are the ingredients of a remedy for the opium habit:

"Extract of henbane, extract of gentian, camphor, quinine, cayenne pepper, ginger, and cinnamon, with castile soap and syrup to form the mass and licorice powder to form the coating."

If this is not effectual, a teaspoonful of strychnine in a tumblerful of kerosene oil will complete the cure.

....The *Church Journal* takes pains to quote from the London *Times* the letter of Father Hyacinthe concerning his marriage, which it might have found in THE INDEPENDENT of an earlier date. Four or five weeks hence it will probably quote from some European paper the Abbe Michaud's letter on the Cologne Congress which we printed last week.

....The New York State Congregational Association, at its late meeting in Rochester, passed a resolution urging the payment of employees on Monday, instead of Saturday, as a measure calculated to prevent waste and dissipation and to promote a better observance of the Sabbath.

....The *New Covenant* makes a quotation from THE INDEPENDENT on the same principle as that adopted by the man who proved from the Bible that there was "no God." It attributes to us words which we put into the mouths of certain heretics, expressly to confute them.

....The *World* and *Tribune* will be pleased to learn that President Grant has one less "relation" drawing pay from the Government. Lieut. Louis Dent St. Adair was killed a few days ago in a skirmish with hostile Indians in Dakota Territory.

ALL mention of Froude
Is henceforth disallowed,
Nor shall my one now de-
Scribe him as Froude;
For he swears by the rood
That his name it is Froude.

....Mr. Murray's church in Boston insist on his preaching on Sunday evenings during the coming winter in his own church, instead of Music Hall.

...."Some trust in horses," but the events of the last week have shak[illegible] their confidence,

Religious Intelligence.

THE act of Mr. Pentecost in Brooklyn has been the means of calling forth some noble expressions from leading men in the Baptist denomination. Some of the organs of opinion, as the *Examiner and Chronicle* and the *Christian Era*, have undertaken to "strangle" the open-communion sentiment of the denomination; and some of them are ominously silent about it; while a few representative men have taken a stand for the toleration of such opinions much more bold than we had looked for. Rev. C. D. W. Bridgman, D.D., of Albany, one of the ablest of the Baptist preachers, writes to the *Baptist Weekly* a letter on "Denominationalism," in which he protests in energetic terms against the tyranny of opinion which seeks to place under the ban such men as Mr. Pentecost. Here are a few of his most trenchant sentences:

"That baptism is by immersion alone; that faith is its prerequisite; that each church is independent of any foreign ecclesiastical control and separate from the state, are doctrines we believe in as taught by the New Testament. . . . Beyond the points I have named, and on which there has always been the most perfect agreement, I see no reason why liberty should not be allowed without hazarding any relation; nor am I able to understand why any minister of the Lord Jesus, to whom these truths are a part of the law of the New Testament, should be visited with censure, or with judgment at all, for any difference of opinion on matters of subordinate import. . . . If what temper is our manhood if, whilst holding convictions which are deemed fundamental and distinctively Baptist, we allow any one to be decried and struck down because of opinions that may have on subordinate matters—opinions that were cherished by men whom we commemorate as among our noblest and bravest, whose names we wreathe with honor and whose influence has survived the generations?"

Another most powerful letter is written to *The Examiner and Chronicle* by the Rev. Reuben Jeffery, D.D., of Cincinnati. He is moved to write, he says, "the repeated insinuations against the honesty and courage of those brethren (of whom I am one) who have not sympathized with the spirit in which *The Examiner and Chronicle* has seen fit to discuss the communion question." The effect of "the unseemly and intolerant utterances" which have been heard on this question

"has been to increase rather than diminish the spread of convictions they have sought to discourage. They have provoked investigation, and led many to suspect the correctness of premises which they had heretofore taken for granted. And, though the friends of a more liberal construction have been disposed to remain quiet for the sake of peace, their opinions are none the less honest and intelligent; and, if forced to an issue by a dominating intolerance, they will not hesitate to declare themselves in favor of liberty in the matter."

Dr. Jeffery goes on to show that other Baptist ministers have transgressed in this matter as wickedly as Mr. Pentecost, and mentions several notable cases. The following passage is instructive:

"Time was, and that not long ago, when practices now popular amongst us were decried as innovations, and were resisted as subversive of the truth, while the advocates of them were held in disesteem. Missionary enterprises, theological schools, an educated ministry, Sunday-schools, protracted meetings, exchanges with Pedobaptist ministers, union meetings, and instrumental music in worship were looked upon with disfavor by our fathers; and they died deploring the degeneracy of the times and trembling for the Ark of God. The cry of alarm was raised against these disorders; but it has come to pass that the churches which committed themselves to the defense of the teachings they had received from their 'mothers' knees' have dwindled into insignificance, while the disasters they predicted would befall the Baptist denomination rest only on themselves."

He mentions the fact that the usage of Baptist churches is by no means uniform:

"Some maintain that each church should restrict participation to their own members, to the exclusion of members of other Baptist churches; others invite only members of other regular Baptist churches; some invite all baptized believers, whether members of a Baptist church or not; others give no invitation at all; while practically nearly all tacitly allow any Pedobaptist to partake on his own responsibility. But this latter usage is itself an innovation on a former usage of requesting all such to withdraw. Now we have come to recognize the advocates of these conflicting usages as sound Baptists; and it seems to me that, if we are not called upon to separate from each other on these differences, it shall not seriously jeopardize our consistency nor stretch our charity even if we allow a place in our brotherhood to such men as Chas. Howard Malcolm, J. Hyatt Smith, Chas. H. Spurgeon, and George F. Pentecost. But Mr. Pentecost is reminded that he has broken his ordination vow. Well, it sometimes happens that a bad promise is better broken than kept; and this is one of them, if it means that a Baptist minister is henceforth forbidden to think for himself and may not receive new light from the Word of God. I am under the impression, however, that he is bound by a far higher vow than that of fealty to the dogmas of any organization; he has promised to speak according 'to the law and the testimony.'"

If these passages are not sufficiently explicit, let the following serve for an illustration of the spirit in which the Liberal Baptists are meeting this issue:

"But where has Christ or his Apostles forbidden the celebration of the Supper outside of what we call a church organization? Certainly not in those passages where the disciples are said to have broken bread 'from house to house.' The Lord's Supper is no more a church ordinance than is a prayer-meeting, and certainly there is no more authority in the New Testament for the baptized uniting with unbaptized and unchurchly outsiders in social prayer and general work than there is for communing with them; and, surely, no Baptist will pretend that the primitive churches ever consented to receive instruction from unbaptized and unchurchly ministers. History teaches, however, that private communions were common until they were forbidden by the Council of Laodicea, A. D. 364. Whether our usage is derived from the authority of this Council or from the teachings of Scripture is a question admitting of differences of opinion."

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...through life, through death, and all eternity."

....A contributor to the *Indian Mirror*, who appears to be a native Hindu and a member of the Brahmo Somaj, has something to say concerning the efficacy of prayer. The letter seems to have been called out by the proposition of Mr. Tyndall's friend in the *Contemporary Review*. Such a testimony to confidence is not so common as it ought to be, even among those who profess a purer faith:

"I must only beg to tell you a few words regarding me. I beg to tell you with all sincerity that I am a great sinner. If you know my real character, you would not wish to own me face or keep any contact with me—so great a sinner I am. Yet, my Heavenly Father hears every prayer that I offer unto him in times of dangers and difficulties. Of course I do not pray for riches, nor for fame, nor for any worldly prosperity. But dangers and difficulties had many a time come across my path; and, as I am a person of very weak nerve, I could not bear them. On such occasions I fell at the feet of my Heavenly Father, and I prayed unto him day and night. If you would believe me, I beg to tell you with all candor that I pray to him when I walk—I pray to him when I work; I pray to him when I dine; in short, I pray to him when I sleep—that is, when I do not get sound sleep in consequence of the agitated state of my mind; and in my half sleep I remember my Maker. And I beg to state here most solemnly and sincerely that I never return from the feet of my Heavenly Father without having my dangers and difficulties entirely removed. I am now forty years old, and I had learnt to pray when I was only a boy, and during this long interval I have invariably experienced the special grace of my Heavenly Father only through the medium of prayer. I may be persuaded to believe that the sun rises in the west; but I cannot persuade my heart to believe that our Heavenly Father never wipes away our tears when we fall prostrate at his feet. The prayer I am speaking of must be a heartfelt prayer. It should be offered with all humility and meekness, and we should resolve in our mind never to return from the feet of the Lord until he graciously removes our sorrows, and we should wholly resign ourselves unto him. I can assure any one that when prayers are offered in such a spirit our Heavenly Father will undoubtedly grant our prayers. Wonderful is his mercy. Even if one of the vilest sinners entirely surrenders unto him, the Lord of Love immediately comes to his rescue. Arguments cannot satisfactorily solve this question. One must go through the gate of faith before he can experience its wonderful power. In conclusion, I most solemnly and sincerely declare before the overpowering presence of my Heavenly Father that I have stated in this letter only actual truth, as experienced in my own life."

....The National Unitarian Conference had a lively session, as it always does, in Boston last week. The secretary reported that whereas, the number of churches summoned to the conference of 1865 was only 202, the number called to this conference was 343, a gain of 30 *per cent.* in seven years. The amount contributed last year by 190 churches to the funds of the American Unitarian Association was $97,000. This money is expended in publishing and circulating the literature of the denomination, in aiding special enterprises of permanent value, and in employing preachers. The subject of building a church at Washington was discussed at great length, and the conference recommended the raising of $50,000 for this purpose, on condition that "the privileges of said church be open to all alike, without distinction of race or color." The following resolutions with regard to public education were adopted:

"*Resolved*, That we resist to the uttermost any attempt to use one cent of the public funds for any denominational or sectarian purposes.

"*Resolved*, That, yielding to no body of Christian worshipers in our reverence for the Bible, and our grateful acceptance of the truth it contains, and commending it to every one's heed, we believe that it would not insist upon it as an essential or useful part of our public school system."

....The American Home Missionary Society has been pushing its work with great vigor. The National Congregational Council voted that $500,000 ought to be yearly expended in home missions, and the Society set at once about raising it. Up to October 1st (ten months) the receipts were $32,000 more, the expenditures $35,000 more, and the appointments forty-five more than in the corresponding months of last year. Of these appointments an unusual share have been to new and expensive fields: two to the North Pacific Railroad, three to Dakota, three to Colorado, and one each to Idaho and Nevada. The mission to Utah has been revived; a "general missionary" has been appointed for Oregon and another for Colorado; and the force has been largely increased in Minnesota, Nebraska, and Kansas. The secretaries tell us that men are now offering in fair numbers, but the money comes in slowly. The churches—busy, perhaps, with the election—have allowed the contributions for October to fall off nearly one-half; so that, instead of keeping up its rate of advance, the Society has all it can do to meet drafts daily presented. They plead, with reason, that the treasury may be put in good working order at once and kept so. Surely, the churches will not let so good a cause as this lag for want of money.

....The Synod of the Presbyterian Church in Northern Iowa has passed resolutions declaring that the action of the last legislature in abolishing the death penalty was *hasty* and unwise, and recommending to all Christian people that petitions be circulated looking to the restoration of the law as it formerly stood. The Waterloo *Journal*, a leading newspaper of Iowa, states that since the repeal of the death penalty, only six months ago, the increase in the ratio of crime has been enormous; and this fact, coupled with the interpretation of the law by the courts in the cases of capital felons, has already created in some places a determination to resort to lynch law, and administer unauthorized vengeance.

....A society called "The Church of England and Presbyterian Pastoral Aid Society of Victoria," the object of which is "to collect and distribute funds, with the view of securing adequate provision for religious instruction in sparsely-peopled districts," has been formed at Melbourne, Australia. The Society will aim at securing a minimum salary of $1,500 a year to ministers laboring in such districts. The Melbourne correspondent of the *Christian Witness* of Tasmania, in sending the information, says:

"It was predicted not long ago that sectarianism would be 'buried with the burial of an ass'; and it does seem as if, at last, real truth were uniting its forces against real error and practical ungodliness."

....Rev. Henry Powers has received a unanimous call to the First Unitarian church of Cambridge, late Dr. Newell's. The church is one of the most conservative as well as one of the most influential in the denomination, and we hope that Mr. Powers will find it his duty to accept the call. The *Christian Register* quotes a remark of Robert Collyer to the effect that the Unitarians are apt to neglect "comforting the young converts," and adds that the old church at Cambridge appears to be attending to this duty very promptly.

....The Massachusetts Temperance Alliance reports as its work for the year ending Sept. 30th, 1873, more than eleven million pages of temperance tracts distributed, five hundred and seventy district temperance conventions held, many local temperance societies and bands of hope organized, and more than one hundred thousand children and youth induced to sign the pledge.

....In the Episcopal dioceses of the thirteen Southern states the gain in ten years, ending with 1871, was from 39,000 to 56,000; a little more than 38 per cent. The greatest gain was in the State of Texas, from 700 to 2,000 communicants; nearly 300 per cent. The only loss was in South Carolina, of 1,534 out of 5,672 communicants; or nearly 36 per cent.

....The Miami Classis of the Ohio Synod of the (German) Reformed Church appointed as the secretary, at its recent meeting, Miss Phoebe Longstreet. The published report of the proceedings indicate her entire competency for this service. But what *will* the Brooklyn Presbytery say?

....The Universalists, at the late meeting of their state association at South Adams, Mass., resolved in favor of a better observance of the Christian Sabbath, and raised the question of adopting a uniform religious service in all their churches.

....One-fourth of the wealth of the Presbyterian Church is said to be in the Synod of New York.

PROFESSIONAL MEN, RETIRED MERCHANTS, AND OTHERS desiring an honorable and lucrative occupation would do well to communicate with the Commonwealth Life Insurance Company, 178 Broadway, New York. On October 10th we spoke at length of the "FIFTEEN YEAR GUARANTEE PLAN," lately introduced by this company, as destined to certain popularity, on account of its combined simplicity and comprehensiveness. The uncertainty of dividends, the indefinite period for paying premiums, the excessive cost to the long-lived, the inability to withdraw money invested, and other objections to the old systems are entirely obviated; while, on the other hand, *all* the features of the new policy are valuable and guaranteed.

We can cordially commend the COMMONWEALTH and its new plan to the attention of our readers.

Publisher's Department.

ANEMIA, or depravity of blood, is a disease known by extreme paleness or waxy appearance of the skin, lips, and nails. Persons so afflicted aways have dyspepsia, and are liable to hysteria, consumption, disease of the heart, convulsions, etc., consequent upon the withdrawal of material in the blood for nutrition of nerve. As Fellows's Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites will supply the healthy constituents to the blood and enflow it with vitality, patients need not suffer from these diseases.

THE TERRIBLE HORSE DISEASE.

In Buffalo there are not well Horses enough to carry merchandise through the streets. Boats on the Erie Canal are tied up from one end to the other, and thousands of tons of produce cannot reach market. In Rochester the Common Council has established a regulation for handcarts, there being no horses to truck goods, and it is with difficulty that they can be obtained to attend funerals. The President of the United States has sent instructions to our consuls on the Canadian line to prevent the further importation of diseased Horses. There are probably 12,000 sick Horses in New York and Brooklyn to-day. The disease travels in the air, and seems to attack about one-third the horses in a stable at the same instant. Then others come down by degrees. It exhibits three phases: the Catarrhal, Rheumatic, and Gastro-Erysipelatous, and all termed *Epizootic Influenza*.

Its treatment is not understood and the disease is frequently fatal. The animal must be kept unusually warm and clean. The legs, throat, etc., washed with emollients. The Carbolic Liniment seems to be the specific acting both upon the glands and joints, and superior to Turpentine, Opodeldoc, or Capsicum. When the throat, belly, and legs of the animal are early rubbed with this Liniment, and cloths saturated with it bound on the legs, the disease is checked and the animal soon recovers. The nose and eyes should be frequently sponged with warm water. The feed must be soft mash—carrots and salted hay. The water must not be cold, but tepid. When the cough has become severe, give warm flaxseed tea with a little Spirits of Nitre and Belladonna and Muriate of Ammonia in small doses three times a day. But an absolute preventive to horses taking the disease is the early use of the Centaur Liniment, the effects of which are simply wonderful, and warm, clean bedding, with no exposure or hard work.

THE CONSEQUENCES OF A COUGH.

Do you know to what a cough leads, if permitted to have its own way? It leads by a short route to the cemetery. Nearly half the tenants of our graveyards are the *victims of a neglected or maltreated* cough. It is the premonitory symptoms of almost every dangerous disease that assails the breathing tubes, the lungs, and the heart. Give heed to the warning. Resort to the Great Vegetable Pulmonic, Dr. Wm. Hall's Balsam for the Lungs, as soon as the paroxysms become troublesome. That incomparable specific will cure a cough in its worst stages—even after it has assumed the consumptive type; but it is best to take time by the forelock. During the twenty-five years that Dr. Wm. Hall's Balsam for the Lungs has been before the people as the STANDARD AMERICAN REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION, and of all the minor ailments leading up to that terrible malady, it has cured tens of thousands of cases of Croup, Bronchitis, Asthma, Bleeding of the Lungs, Pneumonia, Catarrh, and other dangerous diseases of the respiratory organs; and there is no instance on record in which it has failed to accomplish all that has been claimed for it by the distinguished discoverer. For sale by all druggists and medicine dealers everywhere.

YET ANOTHER AUCTION SALE OF DOUBLE-THREAD SEWING MACHINES.—The Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Company continue to receive large numbers of double-thread sewing machines, including Singer's, Howe's, Wheeler & Wilson's, and other leading kinds, in part payment for their more popular machine, and have found it necessary to hold another auction sale. This is their third sale this year in New York, and similar sales are being held by the company in other cities. Purchasers of family sewing machines should study this fact, and send for the Willcox & Gibbs pamphlets, in which the causes of this widespread preference for the Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine are clearly explained. The sale referred to was held on the 30th of October, at 722 Broadway, New York; and on that occasion there were disposed of upward of seven hundred discarded double-thread machines, in good order, many nearly new. New York *offices of the* Company 658 Broadway, corner of Bond street, New York.

WE publish elsewhere in our columns the official report of the proceedings of the Board of Trustees of the Widows' and Orphans' Benefit Life Insurance Company of New York relative to the amalgamation of that Company with the Guardian Mutual. It will be seen from the personnel of the committee—composed as it was of Judge Betts, an able lawyer; Mr. Sheppard Homans, high actuarial authority; and Mr. Raymond, the late president of the Widows' and Orphans'—that every precaution was observed to secure an investigation which, when published, would commend itself to the patrons of that Company. We are acquainted with the facts of this amalgamation, and take pleasure in assuring the policyholders of the Widows' and Orphans' that their policies, by virtue of this additional guaranty, are secure beyond question.

$50,000 WILL BE PAID FOR ANY REMEDY which will cure Chronic Rheumatism, Pains in the Limbs, Back, and Chest, Sore Throat, Insect Stings, Croup, Dysentery, Colic, Sprains, and Vomiting quicker than Dr. Tobias's Venetian Liniment. Established in 1847. Never fails. Sold by the Druggists. Depot 10 Park Place, New York.

THE POOR LITTLE SUFFERER will be immediately relieved by using MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething.

EVERY FAMILY should keep Dalley's Pain Extractor for CHILBLINS, CHAPPED HANDS, BURNS, and all SKIN DISEASES. 25 cents.

SACRED WORSHIP.

We take pleasure in publishing the following review from the *Congregational Quarterly* of the CHURCH HYMN BOOK—a work which we have already commended:

"We have examined with unalloyed pleasure 'The Church Hymn Book, with Tunes,' by Rev. Edwin F. Hatfield, D. D. It has most thoroughly satisfied us in its hymns, its tunes, and its arrangement, while in its typographical appearance it is superior to any similar book yet published. We confess that we began our examination with misgivings; we looked at our long row of church hymn and tune books each with excellences and each with defects, all fairly good and none really satisfactory; felt that in all probability another practical failure was to be added to the list, and wondered at the temerity of Dr. Hatfield in entering a field where so many masters in music and poetry had but partially succeeded, either in fulfilling their own expectations or in meeting that horrible condition of things that is a common staple in prefaces and advertisements—'a felt want.'

"In this mood we began our examination. And, now that we have acquainted ourselves with the book in all its details, and have brought to bear upon it the results of some experience and observation, we are ready to give it our unqualified commendation, as in all respects the best book of the kind we have ever seen; and this for several reasons, a few of which we will mention.

"Dr. Hatfield has wisely discarded the idea, somewhat prevalent, that our books contain too many hymns; and he has given as many (1,464) as the reasonable size of a book will allow. The range of hymnology is now so large, the wants of the church, both in the aggregate and individually, are so numerous and varied, the tastes of preachers and hearers so exacting, and the demands of time and place so peculiar that a small collection of hymns is insufficient, unsatisfactory, and often the source of great annoyance. Recognizing these points, Dr. Hatfield has wisely gathered from the great harvest-field of spiritual songs a collection that is remarkable for its richness, fullness, and adaptation for every reasonable want. The purity of the original text has also been preserved, which means that the editor has dealt honestly with his authors, and 'even in cases where the phraseology might possibly be improved, it has been thought best to overcome slight variations from the laws of good taste in deference to the author's peculiar idioms and shades of thought.' Great care has evidently been taken to determine both the authorship and date of each hymn, and with a degree of success that is very gratifying; and, as the names and dates are appended to the hymns, the laudable curiosity of the singer or reader is gratified at a glance.

"The arrangement of the hymns is both simple and excellent, and the compact table of contents gives to the preacher an easy guide to his selections. Thus we have hymns of *Invocation, Adoration, Revelation, Salvation, Reconciliation, Commemoration, Aspiration, Tribulation, Self-Examination, Church Relation, Special Occasions, Close of Prohation, Glorification, and Doxologies.* Under these general heads are subdivisions, which greatly aid in that perplexing ministerial work of 'picking out the hymns.'

"The musical department of the book was wisely intrusted to Mr. Samuel P. Warren, the organist and musical director of Grace church, in the City of New York; and, consequently, is unexceptionable. In number, variety, availability, and general excellence the tunes seem to us far in advance of those in any other book now in use. Familiar tunes are retained, and those which are new are taken from the best sources and adapted to genuine congregational singing. There are four hundred and thirty-one hymn tunes and twenty-three chants. 'Every page of hymns has its music symmetrically arranged. At every opening of the book, where the classification admits of it, the tunes are the same meter, and generally one of them is of a familiar character. Ordinarily, therefore, each hymn on the two facing pages may be sung to either of the two tunes and each of the tunes is adapted to four, five, or six hymns. . . . The harmonies have been chosen and arranged with a view to simplicity, as well as of grandeur and effect in congregational worship. For the same reason, solo and duet passages have, for the most part, been avoided and the harmonies filled up.'

"The indexes are good. First is an *Index of Subjects*, full, systematic, and satisfactory; next follows an *Index of Scripture Texts*, arranged in the order of the books of the Bible; then we have an *Alphabetical Index of Tunes*, remarkable for the thoroughness with which the authors, sources, and dates have been sought out. In this respect it is the best index we have ever seen. Following this is an *Index of Chants;* then comes a '*Metrical Index of Tunes*'; then an '*Index of Authors of Hymns,*' which, in addition to the reference to the hymns, gives dates of birth and death. Next we have an 'Index of Authors of Tunes and Chants,' on the same plan; and then an 'Index to Hymns,' closing with an 'Index to Selections for Chanting.' We are thus particular in noting these good points for many a good book is next to useless by lack of decent indexes. The editor, publishers, and the public are to be congratulated, and we have no hesitation in recommending 'The Church Hymn Book' most cordially and unreservedly."

The Church Hymn Book is published by Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co., New York and Chicago.

A SAFE PLACE.

"IF the robbery of banks all over the country alarms those who have put their treasures into them for safe keeping, we may wisely call attention to the advertisement of the Mercantile Loan and Warehouse Company's Safe Deposit Vaults, Equitable Building, 122 and 124 Broadway. If human vigilance, ingenuity, and labor can make a depository safe against the wickedness of men, it is there; and when securities are there garnered they may be held to be secure."—*Observer.*

We are well acquainted with the institution referred to above, and believe it to be one of the very best of the kind in the country—perhaps in the world. We regard it as *absolutely safe.*

THE NEW WILSON UNDER-FEED SEWING MACHINE is a perfect lock-stitch machine, making a seam alike on both sides, and is adapted to every grade and variety of family sewing. It does to perfection embroidery, hemming, cording, braiding, fine and coarse sewing of all kinds, with less machinery and complications than any other machine in use, and is sold at two-thirds the price of all other first-class machines. Be sure to call and see it. Salesroom at 707 Broadway, N. Y., and in all other cities in the United States. The company want agents in country towns.

DETROIT TRIBUNE, oldest and best Michigan newspaper. Daily has two editions each day, and the weekly edition has a larger circulation than any other *two Michigan newspapers combined.*

☞ The worst coughs yield, as if by magic, to the wonderful curative powers of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

THE best and the cheapest—the famous Halford Leicestershire Table Sauce.

NEW ENGRAVINGS NOW READY.

We have just received from Mr. A. H. Ritchie, of world-wide reputation as an artist, a superb STEEL ENGRAVING of Hon. HENRY WILSON, a companion picture to that of PRESIDENT GRANT (by the same artist), already well known to tens of thousands of our subscribers in every section of the country. This new and magnificent engraving—prepared for our exclusive use, size 19 by 24 inches—is now ready for delivery. We will, therefore, until further notice, *present* these two fine steel engravings of GRANT AND WILSON for every *new* yearly subscriber sent us, with the money—$2.50. They will be delivered at our office, or sent by mail, postage paid, at the option of the subscriber. These engravings are printed on separate sheets of fine pasteboard, suitable for framing. They will be carefully rolled on wood, warranted to arrive in good order and give entire satisfaction, or they may be returned and the money positively refunded.

Let every true-hearted Republican, every friend of Grant and Wilson, and every political organization in the country promptly send to us for these beautiful and desirable pictures, both produced by one of the most celebrated artists in the world—the engraver of the "Emancipation Proclamation" and "Authors of the United States," etc. Engravings of this class sell at the print stores at from $2 to $5 *each. Both will be given away* to any person who will, as before stated, send us the name of one new subscriber and $2.50. We shall register the names and deliver the engravings in the order in which they are received. *Any person may act as agent.* Act promptly. Address HENRY C. BOWEN, Box 2787, New York City.

W. B. SHATTUCK & Co., Bankers, 23 Nassau street, New York, offer at 90 and interest the small remaining amount of CHICAGO, DANVILLE, AND VINCENNES First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds. This is a first-class security in every particular.

KILL EVERY PLANT,

VINE, Peach Tree, and Shrub, by allowing Insects, Worms, and Plant Lice to devour them, or use CARBOLIC PLANT PROTECTOR, and save them from the ravages of these "Parasites." This remedy is harmless to Vegetable Life, but Infallible in its action. Prices low. References reliable. Send for Circular to KIDDER, WETHERELL & Co.'s Carbolic and Medicine Warehouse, No. 57 John Street, New York.

Great chance for agents.

CHRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE is an *improvement* on all others. *Warranted* to change the color of gray or red hair to a beautiful *Black or Brown.* Easily applied and a success every time.

FLAGG'S INSTANT RELIEF, as the name implies, is so healthful a remedy that it is warranted (or money refunded) to instantly relieve all pains, aches, sprains, and bowel complaints.

A PERFECT HEDGE PLANT

is a great acquisition, and the EVERGREEN THORN has been proved for fifteen years, including the last winter, to be perfectly hardy. Being evergreen, it is extremely ornamental, and, being thoroughly impervious to man or beast, it is better than any fence for farm, garden, or lawn.

It should be planted in the autumn, and can be obtained of S. B. PARSONS & SONS, of the KISSENA NURSERIES, FLUSHING, N. Y., whose model arrangement of greenhouses is worthy of examination, and who also offer a large stock of RHODODENDRONS, CAMILLIAS, AZALEAS, ROSES, rare EVERGREENS, and other ORNAMENTAL TREES and PLANTS.

THE Best and Original Tonic of Iron, Phosphorus, and Calisaya, known as Casaya, Bark & Iron. It is a Vitalized Phosphate Elixir of Calisaya Bark. The Iron restores color to the blood, the Phosphorus renews waste of the nerve tissue, and the Calisaya gives a natural, healthful tone to the digestive organs, thereby curing Dyspepsia in its various forms, Wakefulness, General Debility, and Depression of Spirits. Manufactured only by CASWELL, HAZARD & Co., New York. Sold by all druggists.

MRS. D. LANGWORTHY, of Mystic Bridge, Conn., has a Grover & Baker Machine which she has used constantly for over ten years. She paid twelve cents for a thread-spring, to replace one lost; but, with this exception, the machine has never cost anything for repairs.

Lockwood & Co., Bankers, 94 Broadway, New York, transact a general banking business, including the purchase and sale, on commission, of all marketable securities. Accounts of banks, bankers, and others solicited.

NATURE never leaves her work half done. Nevada, that produces the most silver, also provides Dyes, Silicon, the best article for cleaning and polishing silver and all metals. Try it. Box sent by mail on receipt of 25 cents. Coffin, Redington & Co., 9 Gold street, N. Y.

To have elegant light Biscuits, Rolls, Buckwheat Cakes, Fruit Dumplings, etc. you should use Dooley's Yeast Powder. Ask your Grocer for it.

BUY our IRON-CLAD ASH-CAN, with the Patent WROUGHT IRON BOTTOM. For Sale everywhere. Iron Clad Can Co., 51 Dey Street.

"ADVICE.—Send for Free Price-lists. Jones Scale Works, Binghamton, N. Y."

See the New Prize Sunday-school Books. Warren, Broughton & Wyman, N. Y.

Try Dome Lead Stove Polish.

For wire screens for doors and windows go to E. S. & J. Tommey's, 166 Fulton street, near Broadway. The most satisfactory investment any one can make.

NOTICES.

THE CONGREGATIONAL SOCIETY of Hamilton, Illinois, want a minister. They have already a liberal support, which awaits *the man.* They are prompt pay and a good community. The scenery of the Mississippi River is here delightful and health good. They prefer a young man and a graduate.

Correspondence solicited. Address

Chairman Com. Supply, Hamilton, Illinois.

BUSINESS NOTICES

A Great Offer. HORACE WATERS, 481 Broadway, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS, and ORGANS, of six first-class makers, including WATERS', AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH, DURING THIS MONTH, OR will take a small portion cash, and balance in monthly or quarterly installments.

RUPTURE

Permanently cured by "JACKSON'S RADICAL TRUSS." No pain. No inconvenience. No danger; invented by one of the most skillful surgeons in the country. Call and test it, or send for circular. No charge for treatment unless the Truss cures, the patient to be the judge. Rules and chart for measurement sent upon application. Full instructions how to apply sent with every Truss. Address

H. F. ANTHONY, M.D., 15 Liberty St., New York.

WANTED.

A reliable and intelligent man of good address, to engage in an agreeable and lucrative business, producing from $2,500 to $5,000 per year. Address J. B. FORD & CO., New York, Boston, Chicago, or San Francisco.

Leonard, Sheldon & Foster,

10 WALL STREET,

BANKERS,

Agents for Sale of Canada Southern, Montclair, and Cayuga Lake Railroad Bonds.

WOOD & DAVIS,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN RAILROAD BONDS,

keep on hand a variety of choice bonds to supply invendors, furnish bonds advertised on the market at subscription prices, execute orders for Government securities, gold, and railroad stocks, and do a

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,

No. 31 PINE STREET.

C. D. WOOD, S. D. DAVIS,
Formerly of Vermilye & Co.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

CURES THE WORST PAINS

In from One to Twenty Minutes.

NOT ONE HOUR

after reading this advertisement need any one SUFFER WITH PAIN.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN.

It was the first and is

The Only Pain Remedy

that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays Inflammations, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES,

no matter how violent or excruciating the pain the Rheumatic, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS,
INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER,
INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS,
CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS,
SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING,
PALPITATION OF THE HEART,
HYSTERICS, CROUP, DIPHTHERIA,
CATARRH, INFLUENZA,
HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE,
NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM,
COLD CHILLS, AGUE CHILLS.

The application of the Ready Relief to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few moments cure CRAMPS, SPASMS, SOUR STOMACH, HEARTBURN, SICK HEADACHE, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, COLIC, WIND IN THE BOWELS, and all INTERNAL PAINS.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER AND AGUE.

FEVER AND AGUE cured or fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other Fevers, aided by RADWAY'S PILLS, as quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Fifty cents per bottle.

HEALTH! BEAUTY!!

STRONG AND PURE RICH BLOOD—INCREASE OF FLESH AND WEIGHT—CLEAR SKIN AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION SECURED TO ALL.

DR. RADWAY'S

SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT

HAS MADE THE MOST ASTONISHING CURES. SO QUICK, SO RAPID ARE THE CHANGES THE BODY UNDERGOES, UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF THIS TRULY WONDERFUL MEDICINE, THAT

Every Day an Increase in Flesh and Weight is Seen and Felt.

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Every drop of the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT communicates through the Blood, Sweat, Urine, and other fluids and juices of the system the vigor of life, for it repairs the wastes of the body with new and sound material. Scrofula, Syphilis, Consumption, Glandular Disease, Ulcers in the Throat, Mouth, Tumors, Nodes in the Glands and other parts of the system, Sore Eyes, Strumorous discharges from the Ears, and the worst forms of Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Acne, Black Spots, Worms in the Flesh, Tumors, Cancers in the Womb, and all weakening and painful discharges, Night Sweats, Loss of Sperm and all wastes of the life principle, are within the curative range of this wonder of Modern Chemistry, and a few days' use will prove to any person using it for either of these forms of disease its potent power to cure them.

If the patient, daily becoming reduced by the wastes and decomposition that is continually present, succeeds in arresting these wastes, and repairs the same with new and healthy tissue, HEALTH and the SARSAPARILLIAN will and does secure. From the first day the RESOLVENT commences its work of purification, and succeeds in diminishing the loss of wastes, its gains will be rapid, and every day the patient will feel himself growing better and stronger, the food digested better, appetite improving, and flesh and weight increasing.

Not only does the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT excel all known remedial agents in the cure of Chronic, Constitutional, Scrofulous, and Skin diseases, but is the only positive cure for

Kidney & Bladder Complaints,

Urinary and Womb diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Stoppage of Water, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick-dust deposits, or the water is thick, stringy, mixed with mucus or flakes like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is a morbid, dark, bilious appearance, and white bone-dust deposits, and when there is pain in the back, burning sensation when passing water, and pain in the Small of the Back and along the Loins.

Price $1 per Bottle.

DR. RADWAY'S

PERFECT PURGATIVE PILLS,

perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen. Radway's Pills, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Fevers, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all Derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to be purely vegetable, contain no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from Indigestion, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the above-named disorders.

Price 25 Cents per Box. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

Send one letter

The Independent

BESSY LEE.

BY EDGAR FAWCETT.

You are grown a grand lady now, Bessy Lee,
With servants to wait at your call;
And over wide spaces of shrubberied lands
The roofs of your home rise tall.
You carry your head with a queenly air;
You cannot remember—oh, no!—
How you were once a barefooted girl, Bessy Lee,
And your sweetheart was poor Benny Snow.

They tell me the grandeur that gave, Bessy Lee,
His gold in such largess to win
That other sweet gold of your wavy bright hair,
Is wrinkled and feeble and thin.
He bows to your will like a slave, I have heard,
This fertile old man. Does he know
How you were once a barefooted girl, Bessy Lee,
And your sweetheart was poor Benny Snow?

I have trusted you well for five years, Bessy Lee,
In many a storm long and loud
I have heard your clear voice through the bleak ocean's boom
And the rattling of ice-loaded shroud.
But the stern years have only been proving to-day
A mocker of days long ago,
When you were a barefooted girl, Bessy Lee,
And your sweetheart was poor Benny Snow.

This morning you passed in your coach, Bessy Lee,
By the great knotted elm near the brook.
I stood there. I lifted a white face to yours;
You stabbed me with one languid look.
The elm is less cruel than you were, I find;
'Two names on its brown bark yet show
How you once were a barefooted girl, Bessy Lee,
And your sweetheart was poor Benny Snow.

RISE AND FALL OF THE SLAVE POWER IN AMERICA.*

No. LXXVIII.

BY HON. HENRY WILSON.

THE OMNIBUS BILL.—GEN. TAYLOR'S POSITION.—MR. FILLMORE'S.—CALIFORNIA.—NEW MEXICO.

After a general discussion of nearly three months, revealing if not producing widely divergent views, the subject was placed in the hands of the Committee of Thirteen. As the result of three weeks' incubation, Mr. Clay reported a bill on the 8th of May, in thirteen sections. It provided for the admission of California, the establishment of territorial governments in Utah and New Mexico, and the adjustment of the boundaries between New Mexico and Texas. The committee also reported a bill for the prohibition of the slave trade in the District of Columbia. Mr. Clay accompanied the bill with a report explanatory of its several distinct, separate, but incongruous measures. In the debate which followed it transpired that the committee were not in full accord. Mr. Benton, who dealt damaging blows, thus humorously describes the committee and its work: "There is," he said, "no contention to be reconciled, no distraction to be composed, no misery to be assuaged, no lost harmony to be restored, no lost happiness to be recovered. If there was, the committee is not the party to give us these blessings. Their example and precept do not agree. They preach concord, and practice discord. They recommend harmony to others, and disagree among themselves. They propose a fraternal kiss to us, and give themselves rude rebuffs. Scarcely is the healing report read and the anodyne bills, or pills, laid on our tables, than fierce contention breaks out in the ranks of the committee itself. They attack each other. They give and take fierce lies. The great peacemaker himself fares badly, stuck all over with arrows, like the man on the first leaf of the almanac. Here in our presence, in the very act of consummating the marriage of California with Utah, New Mexico, Texas, the fugacious slaves of the states and the marketable slaves of this District—in this very act of consummation, as in a certain wedding-feast of old—the feast becomes a fight, the festival a combat, and amiable guests pummel each other."

An exhaustive and exhausting debate followed, which continued nearly three months. On the bill or some of its numerous amendments nearly every senator spoke. The House, too, engaged in the general contest, until both Congress and the country were alike wearied and impatient. Though the subject was introduced into Congress in December, a final vote was not reached until the last day of July. Nor did the measure adopted bear much resemblance to that at first introduced. Indeed, only so much as referred to the Mormon Territory of Utah remained. When, therefore, the pretentious measure on which Mr. Clay and his grand Committee of Thirteen had bestowed so much anxious thought and care had passed the Senate, and was sent to the House, it had been so shorn and reduced that it was then received with peals of laughter from both friend and foe. And yet, though failing to pass the Senate as a whole, the debate and votes rendered it apparent that the separate measures of which it was composed could be carried, and that Slavery, in the name of Compromise, was to be again victorious. This conviction becoming general, the friends of slavery grew bolder and more audacious, and the friends of freedom correspondingly disheartened and depressed.

The death of Gen. Taylor, which took place on the 9th of July, largely contributed to the success of the slaveholding interest. He had felt deeply aggrieved at the action of Mr. Clay, Mr. Webster, and other leading Whigs, who had joined the extreme advocates of Southern rights in resisting the policy of his administration. He felt, and so did several members of his cabinet, that their course was influenced quite as much by personal as by public considerations. How much the action of several leading Whigs was controlled or modified by personal disappointments, grievances, and aspirations will never be fully disclosed. That Gen. Taylor had resolved to defeat the consummation of their purposes there can be no doubt whatever. Indeed, he had distinctly announced this policy. "Whatever dangers," he said, "may threaten this Union, I shall stand by and maintain it in its integrity to the fullest extent of the obligations imposed and the power conferred on me by the Constitution." This patriotic position and the course of events were rapidly and necessarily placing him in a position of antagonism to the extreme demands of the Slave Power. His sudden death was, therefore, more deeply regretted by anti-slavery men, even by those who had opposed and deprecated his election, than by any other portion of his countrymen. A portion of the Whig party, who had, with hesitation and misgivings, stood by him in his refusal to yield up anything to slaveholding demands, hastened to abandon that position.

The Vice-President, Mr. Fillmore, who had been suddenly called, in that great crisis of public affairs, to the executive chair, was a man of respectable abilities, but of conservative tendencies. He had professed opposition to the extension of slavery, to slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia, to the domestic slave trade, and to the annexation of Texas. While Mr. Seward represented the radical and progressive portion of the Whig party in New York, Mr. Fillmore acted with the conservative portion or, in the political parlance of that day, the "Silver Grays." He possessed, however, little power in his state; and, when he succeeded Gen. Taylor, he had little influence in the nation. On his accession to the Presidency, though a Northern man, he abandoned at once the policy of his predecessor, changed his constitutional advisers, placed Mr. Webster at the head of his cabinet, and accepted, without qualification or reservation, the policy of the Slave Power, of which Mr. Webster had become the foremost advocate.

Mr. Webster's abandonment of his state, section, and life-long principles had occasioned both grief and indignation. Murmurs of disapprobation and mutterings of discontent were heard among those accustomed to following his lead. To quiet these manifestations, he visited Boston a few weeks after his 7th of March speech. From the balcony of the Revere House he told his fellow-citizens that he should "take no step backward," and that they "must learn to conquer their prejudices." In letters to friends and in speeches he had enforced these declarations of his purposes and their duties. On the 17th of July, a few days before he left the Senate to take his place at the head of the Cabinet, he alluded to these "prejudices," and declared that they arose from misinformation and those "incessant efforts made for twenty years to pervert the public judgment." He said that there had arisen "an exaggerated sense of the evils of the reclamation of slaves." This exaggerated sense had been produced by "the incessant attrition of Abolition doctrine, Abolition presses, and Abolition lecturers upon the common mind." "No drumhead," he said, "in the longest march was ever more incessantly beaten than the feelings of the public in certain parts of the North. They have been beaten every month, every day, and every hour by the din and roll and rub-a-dub of Abolition presses and Abolition lecturers; and that it is which has created these prejudices." In a similar strain he proceeded, ridiculing and belittling this "extraordinary" sensitiveness at a law "not objectionable unless the Constitution is objectionable."

These utterances reveal in the clearest light the tone and temper of Mr. Webster's mind. In that spirit he entered the Cabinet. Is it at all surprising that a man of Mr. Fillmore's character and antecedents, with little heart or will, should have yielded to Mr. Webster's imperious purpose to maintain his new position and act the new part he had chosen? At once the Administration entered upon its work. The strong were proscribed, the weak seduced, the patronage of the Government was unsparingly used, the press muzzled, and even the pulpit was not beyond the reach of its sacrilegious hand, until, in the strong language of Simeon Draper, of New York, "no Whig could have the confidence of the Administration unless his heel was bathed in negro's blood." The compromise measures, under influences thus openly and fearlessly directed, were soon consummated. The triumphant Slave Power reigned supreme. The friends of freedom, defeated, but not disheartened, could only "bide their time," and still struggle on, sustained mainly by their "unfaltering trust" in the ultimate triumph of the sacred cause.

The long, able, and intensely exciting debate, while revealing more than usual the individuality of those who participated in it and the slight shades of difference resulting from that individuality, was marked by the enunciations of three leading ideas or lines of thought. Clay, Cass, Douglas, Badger, Cooper, John Bell, Sam Houston, and Underwood supported the compromise measures as wise, prudent, and patriotic grounds, with a purpose to secure the object aimed at; indeed, in a conciliatory manner, with as few and small conflicts as possible with the feelings, principles, and interests of those they were compelled to oppose.

They were opposed by such men as Hale, Seward, Chase, John Davis of Massachussetts, Dayton, Baldwin, Truman Smith, and a few others, on the broad ground of principle, because their proposed policy came in conflict with the claims of Christian morality, the doctrine of human rights, and of free institutions, and because it was hostile to the safety and best interests of the nation. Mr. Benton opposed it, not so much from principle as on the alleged ground that it was both impolitic and incongruous. Besides, there were evidently personal considerations, and his characteristic egotism and self-assertion were very apparent. Soulé, Jefferson Davis, Downs, Butler, and Clemans opposed the compromises, because of their own extreme opinions on the subject of slavery, and their determined purpose to submit to no measures that did not recognize those views and incorporate them into the policy of the Government.

As early as the 25th of March Mr. Douglas had reported from the Committee on Territories a bill for the admission of California. An unsuccessful motion was soon made by Mr. Benton and opposed by Mr. Clay to proceed to its consideration. For was it called up again until after the defeat of the Compromise bill. It was then taken up, and Mr. Turney, a Democratic senator from Tennessee, a man of extreme views and feelings, moved to limit the southern boundary of the proposed state to 36 deg. 30 min., and to extend the line of the Missouri Compromise to the Pacific. Though his motion was at first rejected, after several days' debate and the passage of the Texas Boundary bill it was passed, on the 12th of August, by almost a two-thirds vote.

A protest was, however, presented by Hunter, of Virginia, signed by his colleague and himself, Butler and Barnwell, of South Carolina; Atchinson, of Missouri; Turney, of Tennessee; Davis, of Mississippi; Soulé, of Louisiana; and Morton and Yulee, of Florida. They protested, they affirmed, because the right of the slaveholding states to a common and equal enjoyment of the new state had been denied, and because all propositions had been defeated which had been made to obtain a recognition of their rights to its common enjoyment or to a fair division thereof. They closed with the assertion that the exclusion of slavery from the territory was fatal to the peace and equality of the states, and "must lead," they said, "if persisted in, to the dissolution of that confederacy in which the slaveholding states have never sought more than an *equality*, and in which they will not be content to *remain* with less."

Mr. Winthrop, of Massachusetts, who had entered the Senate in place of Mr. Webster, immediately raised the question of its reception, and denied the right of senators to spread upon the journal the reasons that influenced their votes. Mr. Benton grappled with the doctrines of the protest itself. He denounced it as a sectional protest. "We have seen," he said, "sectional meetings of members of Congress, sectional declarations by legislative bodies, sectional conventions, sectional establishments of the press here, and now the introduction of this protest, also sectional, and not only connecting itself in time and circumstances, but connecting itself by its arguments, by its facts, and by its conclusions, with all these sectional movements." He considered it a part of a system, a link in a chain of measures, all tending to the dissolution of the Union; and he protested against entering upon the journal "the portentous measure," from which such calamitous events might flow. After a debate of two days, the protest, on motion of Mr. Norris, of New Hampshire, was laid on the table by three majority. Nor did resistance to the admission of California end with the passage of the bill and the entering of this protest. When John C. Fremont and William M. Gwin, senators-elect, presented their credentials, twelve Southern senators made objection, and voted to refer them to the Judiciary Committee.

The incoherent as well as lawless course of the slave propagandists and the too obsequious Government were illustrated by the course pursued in regard to New Mexico and its boundaries. Texas, claiming the Rio Grande for its southern boundary, though it embraced an immense territory over which it had never exercised any jurisdiction, was calling upon the General Government for an armed force to defend her frontier against the Indians, at the same moment in which she was threatening to send troops to enforce her authority in New Mexico against Federal jurisdiction. It has been recently stated by Thomas Ewing, of Ohio, member of Gen. Taylor's Cabinet, that President Polk issued an order on the last night of his Presidency directing the military commandant in New Mexico to surrender the territory to Texas whenever the authorities of that state should demand it. The order was discovered in the summer by a member of Gen. Taylor's Cabinet, and the President's attention called to it at one of its meetings. Turning to Mr. Crawford, Secretary of War, he said: "Revoke the order at once, and direct the commandant to defend the country and people against all who may attack or assert dominion over them, whether Navajoes or Texans, until Congress or the Supreme Court shall order otherwise." Mr. Ewing states that the order was at once issued; and, though Toombs, Stephens, and other Southern leaders endeavored to persuade him to revoke it, and restore that of Mr. Polk, their request was peremptorily refused. When asked what he would do if Texas should send an armed force to take it, he replied that he would defend it with all the means in his power—a purpose on which Toombs remarked: "The worst of it is, he will do it." When the Compromise bill was pending, Mr. Benton, who was unquestionably better informed in regard to the geography and physical characteristics of the territory whose boundaries were then the subject of dispute than any other public man, declared that the line fixed upon in that bill "cut off the legs of New Mexico and amputated her at the hips."

On the 5th of August, Mr. Pearce, of Maryland, introduced a bill proposing the establishment of the northern and western boundaries of Texas, and the payment of ten million dollars for the relinquishment of her claims on New Mexico. He avowed himself to be one of those who did not believe in the validity of the Texan claim; but he felt it to be his duty to regard with much deference the opinions of other senators. He, therefore, proposed to settle the boundaries in such a way as to give to Texas several thousand square miles which really belonged to New Mexico, and ten million dollars for the relinquishment of her unfounded pretensions.

The next day Mr. Fillmore sent a message to Congress covering correspondence with Texan authorities, and recommending "an amicable adjustment and immediate settlement of their claims" by allowing an indemnity to Texas, "not unreasonable and extravagant, but fair and liberal." At this time, when Mr. Pearce was introducing his bill proposing to give to Texas ten million dollars for territory over which he admitted she had not the shadow of a claim, and President Fillmore was recommending an indemnity, the bill was reported without value. Their price was but speculative, and they had been recently sold for only seventeen cents "upon the dollar."

This bill was pressed with great vigor, and on the 9th of August it passed the Senate by a majority of ten. When it reached the House, Mr. Giddings seized the earliest moment to declare his unalterable opposition to its passage. It relinquished, he said, to Texas—to slavery forty thousand square miles lying within the ancient boundaries of New Mexico. He referred to the rumor that it was to pass by the votes of Northern Whigs, who, he reminded them, had always denied that Texas had any claim to New Mexico. He asserted that Mr. Webster was the master spirit of the Administration, and had "stamped his image and superscription upon its policy." He referred to the zeal and co-operation of Southern members, and to the divided and paralyzed condition of those from the North, seemingly incapable of any united and vigorous effort.

On the 4th of September Mr. Boyd, of Kentucky, submitted an amendment providing a territorial government for New Mexico. The bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole by a majority of two. This was considered equivalent to its rejection; though, on motion of Hiram Walden, of New York, the vote was reconsidered by the same majority. Mr. Boyd's amendment was then rejected by a majority of eight, and the bill refused a third reading by forty-six majority. He then moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the bill was lost; and, pending the vote, the House adjourned, amid great excitement. The next day the reconsideration was carried by a decisive majority, and the vote defeating the amendment to organize a territorial government was reconsidered by a majority of seven. It was then moved by Mr. Toombs to amend the amendment so as to provide that the Constitution, the statute of the General Government, and the common law existing in the British colonies on the 4th of July, 1776, should be the exclusive law of the territories on the subject of slavery. John Wentworth, a Democratic member from Illinois, moved to so amend that amendment as to exclude slavery from all territory acquired from Mexico by the treaty of Gundalupe-Hidalgo. But his motion was lost by a majority of forty-one. So much, too, of Mr. Toombs's amendment as made the Constitution, statutes, and the common law the exclusive laws on the subject of slavery was also rejected. Mr. Boyd's amendment was agreed to by seven majority, and the bill, as amended, was defeated by a majority of eight.

Mr. Howard, of Texas, moved to reconsider the vote; but the Speaker ruled the motion out of order. Mr. Howard appealed, and the House adjourned. The next day, the Speaker declaring the reason of his decision to be the fact that the vote had already been reconsidered, Mr. Howard maintained that the rule applied to the substance, and not to the mere name, and that the bill had been so changed by its amendment as not to be in reality the same. The decision of the Chair was reversed by a majority of forty. The bill was then reconsidered by thirty-eight majority. Mr. Morris, of Ohio, called for the reading and enforcement of the rule excluding persons from the floor of the House, expressing the wish that Texan bondholders would take notice of the fact. The bill was then passed by a majority of eleven.

Mr. Giddings, ever watchful and observant of the action of Congress touching slavery, states that no person not present could form a correct idea of the scenes presented during the three days on which that measure was pending. Many members felt that the appropriation was a robbery of the Treasury for the benefit of Texas and the holders of her bonds. Southern members tauntingly declared that they could carry any measure "that put money in the pockets of Northern members." Texan scrip, which had so rapidly appreciated during the pendency of the measure, instantly, on its passage, reached its par value. How much influence those bonds exerted in the passage of the Boundary bill and kindred measures can never be known. Many who bore an honorable part in that great struggle then entertained and continued to entertain the conviction that some of their associates in both houses were actuated by corrupt motives. The extraordinary action and conflicting votes on a measure so radical in its nature, so distinctly defined, and so clearly apprehended can never be fully explained on any other theory.

* Entered according to Act of Congress, by H. C. Bowen, in the year 1870, in the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York.

Literary Department.

NOVEMBER MAGAZINES.

Dr. Holmes appears to his best advantage this month in the *Atlantic*, writing in a serene and solid way of many things—of Nature, of Sin, of Darwinism, and of Love. In this number of "The Poet at the Breakfast Table" he has made one sentence which is likely to last a long while. He says: "The foolishest book is a kind of leaky boat on a sea of wisdom; some of the wisdom will get in anyhow." Mr. Parton continues his account of Jefferson, which describes an interesting period in the life of one of the most interesting men that America has produced. Papers like that of Mr. Parton's render real service to our literature. Celia Thaxter has a sonnet in the three-quatrain style upon "Mozart", and J. Logie Robertson one in the "classic" Italian style upon "Idleness." There are two night-pieces among the other poems: one, Mrs. Spofford's "Nocturne"; the other, "The New Day," by Miss Louisa Bushnell. The two are not dissimilar in tone; upon a hasty reading the latter poem might seem the better of the two. But the "Nocturne" has a grand stroke of the imagination, beside which the other poem becomes mere prettiness. It occurs in the middle of the poem, where the dreamer is on the garden-walks, with

> "Darkness and hush, profoundest peace:
> The falling leaf forgets to float:
> When, with one deep and mighty throb,
> Along the headland strikes the note!
> Strikes with the awful undertone
> Of some great storm's tremendous blast
> That far through white mid-seas ploughs on
> To scream around a broken mast!

This conception is Keats-like, and reminds one of his sonnet describing "the moving waters." Mr. James's and Mr. De Mille's stories are continued, and Mr. C. W. Stoddard writes entertainingly of his adventures as "A Prodigal in Tahiti." The criticism is entertaining, but not quite as virile as might be wished.

In the *Galaxy* Mr. Albert Rhodes gossips about "The Dutch at Home," and M. E. W. S. about "Venice," both more readably than they have done in recent numbers. Mrs. Hallowell has a remarkable story, or soliloquy, called "The Way of the World," in which the disembodied spirit of a dead girl follows her living lover, watching him closely and subtly influencing him, though unable to communicate with him. When, finally, he loves another woman, she exclaims: "Dear Ned! now, now, I am dead indeed!" Mr. J. W. DeForest contributes another historical article, "Gregory VII, King of Kings." It is interesting reading; and sets the first part of a story telling how a young woman was "Saved from the Mormons." The latter reminds us of the papers in last year's *Galaxies* that described "Life Among the Shakers"; there is the same vivid realism about the style. Mr. J. H. Browne has an essay on death, which essay he calls "The King of Terrors Discrowned." We like the article better than its title. Its main point is that death is seldom painful, and seldom even dreaded upon its near approach. Persons who have had frequent opportunities of seeing death know that this is generally true, and for more numerous reasons than Mr. Browne assigns, and will pardon him some of the inaccuracies into which he falls in the discussion; as where he says of falling from a balloon, "descent through a certain space destroys animation," a quite unproven statement. Equally erroneous is the statement that death at the stake "is really brief, and comparately exempt from bodily anguish. He who is exposed to fire necessarily inhales the flame, putting an end to sensibility and the principle of vitality at once." To say nothing of martyrdoms outside of our own Church, the burning of Servetus, at Geneva, was attended with excruciating agony, which lasted half an hour or more. Mr. Browne is in error, too, in speaking of Solander's "Arctic" expedition. It was in Patagonia that he lay down to die in a "snow slumber." Mr. Browne might have added that death, besides being seldom physically painful, is seldom even expected when it is nearest—dying persons becoming unconscious in the majority of cases before the last moment arrives. Mrs. W. A. Thompson has a sprightly little story called "One of My Bygones"; and the rest of the number is of the usual quality.

We read all that Mr. Hale writes in *Old and New*, and with much interest; and he is well represented in this number by "Old and New," "Ups and Downs," "How to Sleep," an admirable paper, and "The Examiner," in which he makes some severe strictures upon our neighbors of *The Nation*. In finding fault with that paper's "use of disapproving and fault-finding," it seems to us that he overlooks the fact that we have probably a thousand weeklies in this country that fail to make a proper use of disapproving and fault-finding. One paper which knows how to find fault intelligently and to disapprove upon principle, should not, we think, be too many. We need a better understanding of the theory and practice of fault-finding than is prevalent. Rev. James Martineau has an article upon "God in Humanity"; a thoughtful observer, "G. W. P.," asks and answers the questions "Have Workingmen any Causes of Complaint?" and Mrs. R. S. Greenough commences a well-written story, called "Pythonia."

In *Harper's Magazine* an anonymous writer gives an able discussion of "The Treaty of Washington." Porte Crayon delineates more sprightly sylphs upon their travels, and more of those impossible figures which his pencil unhesitatingly attributes to man and beast. Other illustrated articles are "Down the Danube," by Junius Henri Browne; "Geneva," by Ralph Keeler; Jacob Abbott's "Siren of Science," a useful description of some of the phenomena of sound; and Edward Howland's account of "An Industrial Experiment at South Manchester," a sort of pendant to the recent admirable article in *Harper's* upon "M. Godin's Social Palace at Guise." The sixth and last paper of "The Republican Movement in Europe" is given, in which Emilio Castelar sketches the careers of Pushkin and of Pestal. Considering the dearth of knowledge in this country respecting recent Russian history, these articles will be found to possess no little value. Elizabeth Stoddard has a good short story, called "The Visit." The "Drawer" has many enjoyable things in it. Miss Thackeray's "Old Kensington," and Charles Reade's "A Simpleton" are continued. But the best thing in the number, to our thinking, is Mr. Curtis's admirable discussion, in "The Easy Chair," of "Woman Suffrage."

Scribner's Monthly is a good number. Mr. Higginson, in his essay on "Hawthorne's Last Bequest," criticises "Septimius Felton," and says: "If ever Harte resumes the pen which won for him his early triumphs, or Howells consents to trust his delicate fancy among the depths as well as in the shallows of existence, we may have new creations that shall alleviate our loss in Hawthorne." Dr. Holland commences, readably, his new novel, "Arthur Bonnicastle." Mr. E. W. Sturdy, who had the fortune to be in our Pacific Squadron in 1868, describes "The Earthquake of Arica," all of which he saw and part of which he was, having been cast on shore with the "Wateree," nearly finding a grave of the same name, and having the best of opportunities to observe the wonderful volcanic waves which desolated the town. Another attractive illustrated article is the leading one by Edna Dean Proctor, "Northern Russia' and St. Petersburg." Christina G. Rossetti has a poem, which, we think, most readers would pronounce absolutely worthless, as to thought, form, and sentiment, were not her name attached to it. "Days of Vanity" is the name of it, and it is the merest dreariness of empty wailing, without even good rhythm to relieve it. Other poems are by "H. H." Celia Thaxter, and Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney—all readable and melodious ones. The editorial departments are fresh and varied.

The Popular Science Monthly is a valuable number, containing, among other excellent articles, one by Herbert Spencer, upon "The Study of Sociology." The article that will arouse the most interest is the "Editor's Table," a vigorous refutation of a charge made in a recent magazine that the pages of *Appleton's Monthly* had been "set ablaze with evolution speculations, in violation of prospective pledges." We commend this article to readers who may wish to see an admirable statement of the present state of the evolution question. With the November number this magazine commences its second volume.

The *American Journal of Science and Arts* has the third part of Prof. Rood's original and minute researches upon the duration of electric discharges. Other noticeable articles are O. C. Marsh's "Notice of Some New Tertiary and Post-Tertiary Birds," and E. W. Hilgard's "On Some Points in the Geology of the Southwest." Mr. H. F. Peters announces the discovery of another new planet, on the night of the 23d of August last.

The Aldine is apparently destined to be "beautiful forever." The present number, the best that has lately appeared, has three fine full-page pictures and a good variety of smaller ones, with a fair miscellany of original and translated articles.

We like to read *Lippincott's Magazine*, among other reasons, because it is exquisitely printed and illustrated, and because "E. S." has not yet got done writing for it. His ninth paper upon the "Private Art Collections of Philadelphia," given in this number, is not so good as some of his previous papers, because it is not so long. E. P. B. writes intelligently of "An Evening with a Spiritualist"; but does not seem aware of the solution of the folded-paper trick, by which the secret of the names they contain is discovered by the "medium." It is a trick which she might have learned by watching its repetition a few times. Mr. Geo. H. Boker contributes an eloquent "Monody" on T. Buchanan Read. Mr. Black's "Adventures of a Phaeton" continue; and the rest of the magazine is readable enough.

—*Faith of Abraham and of Christ His Seed* is the beginning of the voluminous, geometrical, and highly diagrammatic title-page of a book by Rev. Henry Dana Ward, A.M. The author in his preface declares that two obstacles and only two oppose the doctrine of the Gospel of the Kingdom. These are: "1. The popular belief that this world is on the highway to glory, where in due time it will arrive in the full consummation of the covenant promises relating to earth. 2. The evangelical belief of the Lord's personal and soon [*sic*] coming in his kingdom, together *with the national restoration of the Jews to Palestine*, and the propagation of the human race in the flesh for a thousand years or more." It appears to us that there are several other obstacles more serious than these; though, if the writer could overthrow what he calls the evangelical belief in "the propagation of the human race in the flesh for a thousand years or more," he would, we confess, help mightily in demolishing the kingdoms of this world, if he did not succeed in establishing the Kingdom of Heaven. "The popular belief that the world is on the highway to glory" is not likely to survive more than one more presidential campaign; while the faith in the old millennarian doctrines is not, according to our observation, a very prevalent delusion. Mr. Ward's arguments to prove that the restoration of the Jews is only to take place in the New Jerusalem are, no doubt, very satisfactory to himself; but the mode of their presentation is such as to leave the unlearned reader in constant bewilderment. The author says, indeed, that "there is neither subtlety nor mysticism in this interpretation," and that "a child can understand it." If so, the book should find a place in every Sunday-school library. It is beyond the comprehension of adults. (Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger.)

—*Schoolhouses*, by James Johonnot, is a practical and sensible book, which we should like to see placed in the hands of every teacher and school-officer in the land. Starting from the notorious fact that very little attention has been paid to the architecture of schoolhouses, except in the larger towns, and there only within a comparatively recent time, the author declares that a large proportion of the schoolhouses in the country are "unsightly in appearance, poorly built, not of sufficient size, not properly ventilated, have inadequate yards and playgrounds, and are destitute of the necessary outbuildings." In order to remedy this condition of things, the "cost" of a schoolhouse must be regarded by building committees not as the first, but the last consideration; health, comfort, and convenience coming before it. We have, accordingly, in the book before us chapters on external and internal arrangements—light, heating, and ventilation, furniture and apparatus, outbuildings, the arrangement and ornamentation of grounds, with incidental discussions of the educational influence of architecture and the connection between good buildings and good schools. On all these topics the suggestions of the author will be found clear and useful. The practical usefulness of the book is greatly increased by numerous woodcuts of schoolhouses of every variety of design and expense; and the very full advertising lists of improved school furniture will probably not be unacceptable to those for whom the book is more especially intended. (J. W. Schermerhorn & Co.)

—*The Manual of Commerce*, by S. H. Browne, gives an account of the production, manufacture, and uses of the principal articles of commerce—as foods, beverages, clothing, woods, metals, minerals, stimulants, medicines, and many other substances. There is a section upon posts and mails, in which we notice the usual glorification of Prof. Morse as the "great genius" who invented the magnetic telegraph. It is time that we heard somewhat less of Prof. Morse's services in this matter, and more of those of Prof. Henry and Mr. Alfred Vail, to whom quite as much credit is due. At the end of the work there is a chapter upon common commercial terms, forms, usages, and operations; and the whole forms a convenient small manual of reference, in spite of not a few sins of omission; thus we have searched the book in vain to find any account of morocco leather in it. (Springfield: Bill, Nichols & Co.)

—We have had occasion to notice the admirable spirit and method of Sir Charles Eastlake's æsthetic teachings in our remarks upon his "Gothic Revival." The same author's *Hints on Household Taste* come to us in beautiful reprint of the English work by that name. The volume is one that should interest everybody; for, while we are not all concerned in house-building, it is to be hoped that all of us are interested in the forms of our furniture. Respecting the appointments of the house, from the entrance hall to the highest bedroom, Mr. Eastlake gives the most excellent counsels. The paper, the carpets, the table furniture, the picture-frames, the book-cases, the chairs and secretaries, all are discussed with an intelligent and cultured taste that is simply invaluable to any one who may be seeking how to make his home more beautiful. The book is one that should be familiar in every refined household. (J. R. Osgood & Co.)

—Mr. V. Alvergnat's *Class-Book of French Pronunciation* is a carefully-prepared little treatise upon this subject, and comes nearer than any one which we have seen to expressing the sounds of the French language in print. The directions for forming those difficult sounds *eu* and *un* are more satisfactory than any we have seen elsewhere. We believe that an intelligent person, who had never heard them, could imitate them quite correctly by following M. Alvergnat's rules. We could wish, however, that more attention were paid in this country to reading French, rather than to speaking it. Few of us have occasion to speak French in America; few of us have not occasion to read it; and the power to speak it well comes with practice among French-speaking peoples. (Boston: Schoouhof, Moeller & Co.

—In *Sunday-school Institutes and Normal Classes* the Rev. J. H. Vincent, the great Sunday-school bishop of the Methodist Church, gives minute and intelligible directions concerning the organization and management of these useful agencies for promoting the Sunday-school work. As a manual for the preparation of work for institutes the book will be invaluable, and all Sunday-school workers will find in it many valuable suggestions. (Carlton & Lanahan.)

—*The Problem of Life and Immortality* has been well stated and fairly argued by Loring Moody, in an address delivered twelve years ago before the Young Men's Christian Union of Boston, and now expanded and published in a little duodecimo volume. The question discussed by the book is one of the deepest and most momentous within the range of our thought, and we think the author has thrown some light upon it. (Wm. White & Co.)

—The Rev. W. F. Evans's *Mental Cure* is a vague rhapsody upon such themes as the "Action of the Hidden Properties of Things upon the Reticular Membranes of the Stomach" and the "Derivation of the Intellect from Love." All persons who may find themselves edified by this book may be sure that they need mental training, and are recommended to take a course of Herbert Spencer. (Wm. White & Co.)

—George P. Rowell & Co. send us their elegantly printed *American Newspaper Directory*. It contains, in a large octavo volume, a full list of all the newspapers and periodicals published in the United States and Canada. Half of its space is devoted to advertisements of the several periodicals, and it is itself an excellent advertisement of one of the most enterprising advertising agents in the country.

—*The Sunday-school Concert*, a manual for the children's service, published by Adams, Blackmer & Lyon, Chicago, is a small duodecimo of 250 pages; but it contains seventeen excellent concert lessons, with selections for recitation and chanting, and valuable hints for the management of the exercise. Nothing better of the sort has yet been produced.

—The Rev. T. M. Hopkins, A.M., endeavors to prove, in a book entitled *Second Adventism in the Light of Jewish History*, that the second coming of Christ took place at the time of the destruction of Jerusalem. The treatise exhibits considerable learning, and will prove deeply interesting to all who enjoy discussions of this nature. (Dodd & Mead.)

—*Uplands and Lowlands* is a pleasant story by Rose Porter, author of "Summer Driftwood" and "Foundations." The tone of Miss Porter's stories and sketches is quiet and restful, the tints and shades are soft, and the drawing is graceful, if not bold. This volume shows some increase of power. (Randolph.)

—*The Hand-book of Colorado*, says the preface to the little volume of that name before us, "is designed as a reference book for the citizen, as well as a guide for the tourist, colonist, and capitalist." It is a small book, but a pretty one, and is to be commended to any intending emigrant to the Territory. (Denver: Blake & Willett.)

—In a *Review of Alexander Stephens's "War Between the States"* an anonymous writer, who calls himself "Constitutionalist," discusses with intelligence, but not with very good temper, the doctrine of state rights and the attitude of South and North since the war. (J. B. Lippincott & Co.)

—*The Outlines of Christian Evidences* are well presented by Rev. Joseph Alden, D.D., in a thin pamphlet, with flexible muslin covers. The treatise is designed for the use of normal classes in Sunday-schools and is well adapted to this use. (Nelson & Phillips.)

—*Hymns to our King*, by John M. Leavitt, is a small volume of devotional poems, all of which exhibit a tender religious feeling and many of which show considerable lyrical power. (T. Whittaker.)

—*The Beatitudes of the Kingdom* are expounded and enforced in a series of lectures by Rev. J. Oswald Dykes, M.A., of London. The style is fervid and the thought commonly just and forcible. (Carters.)

—*The Life of Christ*, or the Gospel Story for the Little Ones, is a paraphrase of a story that is only marred by any attempt to improve it. (Am. S.-S. Union.)

—In the *Annihilation of the Wicked* Rev. W. McDonald ably marshals the scriptural arguments against the doctrine described in the title of his book. (Carlton & Lanahan.)

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

Sermons on Living Subjects. By Horace Bushnell. 12mo, pp. 403. Scribner, Armstrong & Co.

The Fourth Music Reader. A Course of Musical Instruction. By J. Eichberg, J. R. Sharland, H. E. Holt, and L. W. Mason. 8vo, pp. 320. Boston: Glen Bros.

The Window Gardener. By Edward S. Rand, Jr. 12mo, pp. 152. Boston: Shepard & Gill. $1 50

Stories for Workers. By the author of "Corner Annals," etc. 16mo. Pott, Amery & Co. 75

Busy Bee. By the author of "The Great Birthday." 32 Illustrations. 16mo, pp. 200. The same. 2 50

The Ministry of Song. By Francis Ridley Havergal. 32mo, pp. 255. New York: Dewitt C. Lent & Co. 1 50

The Pilgrims. A Poem. By Rev. Prof. W. S. Blanchard. 12mo, pp. 223. Chicago: Goodspeed's Pub. House.

Working and Winning. 18mo, pp. 223. Am. Tract Society.

Ethel's Pearls; or, The One Thing Needful. 16mo, pp. 191. The same.

Apples of Gold. An Illustrated Weekly for the Youngest Reader. Vol. I. Square 12mo, pp. 208. The same. 1 00

The Curate's Home. By Agnes Giberne, author of "Aimee," etc. 16mo, pp. 443. Robert Carter & Bros.

The Prairie. By James Fenimore Cooper. 8vo, pp. 186. D. Appleton & Co.

The Young Folks' History of England. By Isa Craig-Knox. Illustrated. 16mo. pp. 280. Lee & Shepard.

The Children's Treasure. Square 12mo, pp. 141. Illustrated. The same.

Infant's Delight. Square 12mo, pp. 192. The same.

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a desolate, storm-beaten island
mariner watched the sea,
That, ave, with a dull and sullen plash,
Fretted the shore with a ceaseless dash,
Murmuring mournfully.

Over the mocking water
Tossed bits of wreck on the land;
Tangled cordage and planks and spars
And timbers, dinted with storm-given scars,
Lay scattered along the strand.

ny were memories, they, of the ocean,
All that the grim sea keeps;
Storied of many a bitter strife;
Tales of the fathomless death-in-life
That under its bosom sleeps.

ch a listless and weary footstep
The mariner paced his way,
And the relics of ruin seemed to scan,
With the eye of a lost and shipwrecked man,
More of a wreck than they.

n there came a wind o'er the water,
A wind that seemed to speak,
And every murmuring, mocking wave
Unto the wind an echo gave,
And a flush rose into his cheek;

d the human wreck went to the others,
The waifs of wind and wave,
And unto the toys of storms and gales,
The planks and spars and tattered sails,
His hands a new form gave.

the shore of the desolate island,
With the rocks on either side,
The form of a vessel, strong and new,
Out of the fragments slowly grew,
Till he launched it forth on the tide.

the rough waves mocked no longer;
But one *bright*, sunny day,
He left the lonely and wreck-strewn sand,
Steering his bark with a master-hand,
For a fair land, far away.

EARING FOR THE BODY AS GOD'S TEMPLE.

BY C. G. FAIRCHILD.

INTS and sinners care for their bodies pretty much the same manner, and, to shame of Christians, it must be added, pretty much the same motives. The ce is not that saints dress and care for bodies as well as sinners do. The avor to elevate the soul by degrading ody, to cleanse the affections by beating the skin, as though what was not be one would be found on the other, priately ended in the Dark Ages. There is still a selfish lack of dignity e motives which impel men and en to the daily care of cleansing and ing and adorning their persons. And, we consider how much time is arily consumed in these daily duties, ack of dignity must reflect its influpon our characters. This thought thy of more than a passing conion at the hands of Christians. Not does the Apostle say, "Whether, ore, ye eat, or drink, or whatsoever do all to the glory of God"; but, in ature of the case, I cannot see how an arrange that we give so much of nd thought to these things without ing that through them the only nd of life, the care of our souls, , in part, be accomplished. If we away the dust and cobwebs a little, all see a mellow light stealing down the humblest of these duties, and ing upon them grace and beauty.

consideration that the human s the most perfect specimen of God's work will add a dignity to its care. ersity of endurance nothing can re with it. Dr. Kane could endure ors of an Arctic winter, and descend no's crater in the Torrid Zone. A an, with proper training, travel thousand miles more quickly and easily than will a horse. Weston ut-travel Dexter. The marvelous nd beauty of the human form can be wholly hid by waterfalls and ers and Grecian bends. Yet men omen value these things for what will bring in money or admiration. look upon them as the modern a looks upon the works of art left by his art-loving ancestors—as his trade. No other thing so illus- the present degradation of Rome's ants. A care of God's most noble secured only by thoughtless habit, e of gain, or sensual impulses not much more for its occupant God has seen fit so to honor shall ered by us not only with attention e, but with a care that is marked pect and dignity.

the Christian has a far higher and ive to actuate him in these daily

The body of the believer is the of God. Not only do our own habit these bodies; but, if we be the household of faith, the Spirit of ells there as well. God commanded e the shoes from off his feet, ground whereon he stood was holy

Into the Holy of holies, where the Spirit of God, only the High ould enter. Some such respect erence we need to have for these Yours. They should be cleansed ted to make them fitting abodes n, who has made them his dwelling. The man in the parable who came his wedding-garment on was et; but how much more shameful ensive must it be, when we are d God the invited Guest, to have house in order, fidlily it may be, h no reference to his coming, in answer to a friend's invitation, hit him, and are shown to the hamber, and find the recent marks tands—the grateful breeze coming the half-opened window, the sun's hut out, a fragrance arising from realled flowers on the stand—there eficiency of welcome in these things words cannot express. Stately ents and luxurious furniture have voice; but the flowers and care have a voice with the humblest of lings. Their hospitable utter- re more grateful than any loud- protestations of friendship. Some ficiency and sincerity of welcome ons can show to God by caring that bodies be tastefully and fittingly for the abode of their Heavenly God is not so dull to unsppre- hat he will not mark such unob- kens of welcome. And if any one him too preoccupied or too exalted see them, let him read the twenty- chapter of Exodus—a long chap- which God describes with the most inuteness the garments that should de for Aaron and his sons. Times ged. The presence of God rests part of each believer, not between rubim. God does not dictate now arks of respect shall be shown him; thes for the promptings of each art. There is in the whole Bible e touching and beautiful mark of than the woman's anointing Jesus e ointment and wiping his feet e hair of her head. A menial truly; but one that shames by its ny Peter's vehement utterances, and has filled the earth with its e. But more touching and beauti- this is the delicate and sensitive tion of Christ. Not a shading of r and exquisite beauty escaped The obtuse disciples were indig- the waste. The ointment should on sold, and the proceeds given to r. Christ, who loved the poor more than they, rebuked them. "She hath wrought a good work on me" is his acknowledgment. God heeds even the cup of cold water given to his little ones; but a rosebud fastened in the hair with the thought "I wear this to-day because God's Spirit dwells with me" will touch his heart even more closely; and not only is the fragrance pleasing to God, but it will enter into the very life of the wearer also. No loud and eager invitations in song or exhortation will so effectually keep the Divine Spirit with us as will such thoughtful and attentive care on our parts. Nothing will give such a settled and permanent dignity to the character as the constant influence of such motives in the daily care of these bodies which God has fashioned so wonderfully and has so honored by his presence. Such daily honor paid to our persons will infuse the dullest with delicacy and self-respect. Any coarse and unworthy motive will as inevitably leave its mark upon us. Paul's admonition should be called to mind by Christians, morning and evening: "Know ye not that ye are the temple of God, and that the Spirit of God dwelleth in you? If any man defileth the temple of God, him will God destroy; for the temple of God is holy, which temple ye are."

"Our milk room is a basement under a wing of the house, the walls seven feet high, the sides two feet above ground; the end or entrance of the room is four feet above the surface and three feet beneath; the opposite end joins the cellar under the main part of the house. The bottom is laid with cement three inches thick; the walls are three feet thick, laid with stone and cement, and the surface inside plastered with cement; lathed and plastered overhead. There is a well of pure cold water in the room, a cistern on the outside, with lead pipe conducting the water into the room for washing purposes. Under the pipe is a sink for creaming the milk. At one end of the counter is a hopper or box for the skimmed milk, which is conveyed to the hog-pen through pump-logs under ground.

"The churning is done by dash-churns, driven by endless chain horse-power, two churns running at the same time. 50 to 60 pounds are made at one churning, which occupies about 30 minutes. Great care is taken not to churn too long, as it injures the grain. The butter is taken from the churn with a ladle, and washed with cold well water until it is entirely free from milk. In hot weather ice water is used. Then we cure with Ashton salt, at the rate of one ounce of salt to two pounds of butter. It is then left until the next morning, when it is again worked with a butter-worker. It is taken not to work it too much, as it injures the grain.

"It is packed in white-oak pails holding 55 or 58 pounds. A cloth is put over the top of the butter, and a thin laying of salt on the cloth. It is then put into the store-room, which is kept under 60 degrees.

"Our milk-room is kept well ventilated with pure, fresh air. It is impossible to make good butter in a close room. The animal heat should be removed from the milk as soon as possible after straining. In summer the windows are open through the night and morning. In cold weather at mid-day, and the temperature kept up with fire. We churn three or four times a week, making an average of 200 pounds a week during ten months of the year."

I DESIRE TO FURNISH MY TESTIMONY in behalf of DR. JAYNE'S excellent medicine, the Expectorant. I have been troubled with Asthma for over two years, and it became so bad last fall and winter that I could not walk over twenty rods without sitting down to rest; neither could I perform work of any kind. If I chopped wood briskly for five minutes, I would fall down for want of breath, so firmly had the disease taken hold of me. Finally, I was persuaded to try the Expectorant; and, procuring a bottle from Messrs. Hawley & Etchell, of this place, I commenced using it. After taking in all four bottles, I am now able to do as much work in a day as any man in my neighborhood and my complaint has entirely left me. Therefore, I cordially recommend this Expectorant to any one troubled with Asthma.—HORACE SMEDLEY, Fitchburg, Mich.

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CHRISTIAN COLONIES

EARLY BEARING APPLES FOR THE WEST.

AFTER an experience of a dozen years, Western fruit-growers have found some excellent varieties of apples which bear early and are of general good quality.

The Jonathan almost every one knows. A beautiful fruit, with highly attractive deep-red color and good quality. Considered by all a universal favorite, of great productiveness. A profitable variety.

Among other sorts now recommended we notice considerable attention is being paid to the following varieties, as bearing early and profusely:

Sops of Wine.—Tree vigorous, upright, quick grower, and very hardy; fruit red, striped, and splashed with yellow; flesh stained with red, from whence its name; shape oblong. The best and most reliable early apple for that region, and one of the most popular in nearly all sections of the country. Very mild sub-acid, quality good, bears very young, and is one of the most productive. Takes the market well, and is generally admitted to be the most profitable early apple, as it certainly is the most satisfactory to the amateur orchardist.

Wagner.—This is one of the earliest bearers; young trees in the nursery frequently showing fruit at four years old. It is apt to overbear, which makes the fruit small and unsalable; and for this reason it is not popular with those who plant mainly for market, although the fruit is of excellent quality. But for those who plant for home use the Wagner is worthy to head the list of winter apples. Those who have time to thin the fruit can raise large, fair apples; but where the matter is left to Nature a large *number* of apples must be made to compensate for lack of size, although a fair proportion of the crop—say half, in bulk—will usually be found fair and of good size. Fruit a little flattened, red, striped somewhat with green and yellow; flesh white, fine-grained, and of good flavor.

Two new varieties are now coming up in public estimation:

Spice Sweet.—Another early bearer, little known in this country. The tree is thrifty, fruit fair, and, to those who like a sweet apple with a spicy flavor, quality excellent. Ripens in October and November.

Clarke's Early.—This variety is but little known in this county; not nearly so well as it deserves. It is a fine, large, early apple, green, with a yellowish tinge when ripe; quality good, rather acid; bears the second or third year after planting, and is a rapid grower; destined to be one of the most profitable and popular.

For our Eastern States the old standard varieties of Northern Spy, Newtown Pippin, Rhode Island Greening, Roxbury Russet, and others are the most profitable for market purposes.

WHAT IRRIGATION DOES FOR COLORADO FARMING.

IRRIGATION is essential to vegetation in this region; but when the ditches are built they are secure, and the only thing needful is to open the sluices, and let the water permeate the ground while the crops are growing. But when the grain is nearly matured the water is shut off, and the crops ripen for the sickle without any fear of the wheat being spoiled by moisture. The dryness of the atmosphere and the entire absence of all rain during the grain far more than offsets that it can be done in the Eastern States, and will account for the superiority of Colorado wheat over that of other portions of the Union. The water for irrigation is brought from the mountains, high up among the canons; and the principal canal, with its side branches, will measure over 32 miles. The streets are bordered with two varieties of the cottonwood—the narrow and the broad-leaved. Narrow ditches run beside them, and their growth is very rapid. Upon the hill, which commands a most extended and beautiful view of rugged, grand, and weird mountains, long lines of trees have been recently transplanted, and the irrigating process is working most perfectly. Wheat, barley, rye, and oats can be raised with as little trouble around Denver as in any of the Eastern States if moisture is afforded to the crops. The increase of immigration greatly increases the demand for agricultural products, which is now greater than the supply. Water for irrigation costs about 45 cents per acre for the year. There is a great abundance of sunshine, always invigorating and healthful; very little cloudy weather and dampness.

HOW NEW-COMERS IN THE WEST SHOULD BE PREPARED.

A CORRESPONDENT of the New York Farmers' Club, from Kansas, says:

"I see a great many inquiries by both old and young in regard to coming West. Now, as I have been here four years, and have travelled over a great portion of the state, I wish to make a few remarks in regard to coming to this part of the West. In the first place, I would say that I think it one of the best countries I ever saw, both for farming and stock raising; but, unfortunately, too many come here from the Eastern States with little or no money. Now a man with a family should not think of coming to this country with less than $500 or $600, in the first place. He should have a team of either horses or oxen, and then he must calculate to buy his food and clothing for at least one year. The older settlers here have got so used to skinning new-comers that they should come with money enough to buy a team and keep them one year besides. After that time a man with energy or get-up about him can come out all right. I have noticed in this country, as a general thing, it is 'every man for himself.' It appears that each one is trying to get the biggest pile of money or the largest herd of cattle. They do not have the feeling for poor emigrants that they should have. I know hundreds of new-comers south of me on the frontier that are hard run indeed. They came here with nothing; some of them were not able to buy a milch cow. And the consequences are that they got discouraged and give the country a bad name. Now this is the first article that I ever attempted to write to a journal, or club, or anything of the kind, and I do not know but that it will be noticed by the Club; but, if you think it is worth notice, all right. I felt it my duty to say something for the benefit of those that intend coming West; for it appears to me that too many come West who do not know what they require to start on. Now, in conclusion, I would say to all poor laboring men: if they can raise as much as five or six hundred dollars, come West by all means; and, furthermore, come to Kansas. There are hundreds of thousands of acres of land here yet subject to homestead."

PRIZE BUTTER—HOW IT IS MADE.

THE New York State Fair had the pleasure of awarding the first prize for best butter to W. & H. Vandresser, of Schoharie County; and this is their mode of manufacture, as furnished to the Farmers' Club of New York:

"The milking was done in tin pails, and immediately strained in tin pans containing about six quarts each. The pans are set on a rack made of slats about eight inches apart. The temperature is kept from 55 to 60 degrees by our thick walls, by the flow of cold water, and by the use of ice. The milk is allowed to stand 36 hours before skimming. Great care is taken to cream the milk before it is thick or loppered through.

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because you can reap the benefit of the foregoing offer of the rest of the year free to new subscribers for 1873, by presenting it as an inducement, and thereby be enabled to secure a larger club in less than **half the time** than if you waited until the close of the year. Besides, "**the early bird catches the worm,**" and, if you go to work **now,** you will have a comparatively clear field and readily secure many subscriptions which a few weeks later will, perhaps, have been given to some other journal. Therefore, we call upon all our old Agents and friends everywhere, as well as new ones, to begin the canvass **immediately and in earnest,** and let us have a lively, **vigorous,** and successful campaign.

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Insurance.

A DESTITUTE WOMAN.

There is nothing that we meet with in life which excites our commiseration so deeply as the condition of a woman with a dependent family of children without the means of support. She had been tenderly reared. She had been surrounded by good society. Home had been her queenly sphere, and her work had been to make it cheerful and attractive. Destitution is now her terrible fate. It was never expected. It is a contrast to the best years of her life which is not only difficult to endure but pitiable to behold.

Her husband was a prospering man. He died in the midst of his prosperity—destroyed by those consuming cares and anxieties of business which frequently wither up men in the prime of life. His bank balances were heavy; but so were the obligations of his extended business. And when, at the end of a year or more, his large estate was settled by strangers, there was nothing left for his family—not even a policy of life insurance. His wife and daughters are now looking to the charity of the world for support.

What right had this man to trifle as he did with the comfort, with the lives of those who were dependent upon him? It is true that he expected no such end to his career. He had no intention of bequeathing a disgraceful destitution to those whom he had loved and who had cherished him in life. But he did it; and, in the opinion of the world, he must be held responsible for what he did. Wise in everything else, he was foolish in this, that he neglected to provide for this sad contingency by insuring his life.

He acted just as others in like circumstances are now acting. If such men are advised to insure their lives, they say that they are not poor enough. If they consent to be reasoned with, they reply that they do not yet feel the necessity of insuring their lives, or they cannot attend to it. Let such men think for a moment upon the chances of business, in connection with the future condition of their families, should they suddenly die or lose their health. Let them think of the possibility that their wives and children may become destitute of every earthly comfort, that their unskilled hands may have to turn to drudgery for support, and that it is possible that they may be compelled at last to beg from public charity for food, fuel, clothing, and shelter!

Such things have been. And they show that for every man to insure his life is not only an act of wisdom, but an act of humanity—the neglect of which makes him responsible for all the suffering which may hereafter fall upon those who are now living in dependence upon him.

AMPLE MEANS.

The day is fast approaching—indeed, it is already at hand—when the public look into the Life Insurance business from a critical and intelligent standpoint. The people understand the benefits of the system and realize its importance. They are not now, as much as formerly, so credulous as to believe that any sort of a concern calling itself a Life Insurance company is worthy of their confidence, and of being entrusted with the guardianship of the interests and heritage of their families. No; they must examine the character of the company in which they contemplate insuring, and know for a certainty that it is possessed of ample means and competent and honorable management, before they will make an application for a policy. —*Northwestern Review.*

Financial & Commercial.

PRESIDENT GRANT AND THE LABOR QUESTION.

"McPherson's Handbook of Politics for 1872" gives a concise statement of the action of Congress in respect to the Eight Hour Law and the course pursued by President Grant in enforcing its provisions. A bill was reported in the House of Representatives in March, 1867, constituting eight hours a day's work for all persons employed by the Government. This bill, though it passed the House, failed of adoption by the Senate. At the next session of Congress it was passed by the House again; and, after some delay in the Senate, it was finally approved, and became a law by the President's signature on the 25th of June, 1868. When the subject was under discussion in the Senate, the Hon. Henry Wilson, now the candidate of the Republican party for the Vice-Presidency, said:

"In this matter of manual labor I look only to the rights and interests of labor. In this country and in this age, as in other countries and ages, capital needs no champion; it will take care of itself, and will secure, if not the lion's share, at least, its full share of profits in all departments of industry. On general principles I am not anxious to stimulate labor in our country. The departments of productive industry are open to all and offer incentives to toil. We are made for something higher and better in this country than to pile up annually one billion dollars. What we want to grow in this land of free institutions is a strong and healthy race of men and women, with cultivated heads and hearts and consciences."

The passage of the law through the Senate, without any reduction of wages in proportion to that of hours, was earnestly advocated by Senator Wilson. The law itself reads thus:

"*Be it enacted, etc.*, That eight hours shall constitute a day's work for all laborers, workmen, and mechanics now employed, or who may be hereafter employed, by or on behalf of the Government of the United States; and that all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act be and the same are hereby repealed."

After the passage of the law, the question was raised whether, under the act of July 16th, 1862, the rate of wages, as compared with the rate paid in private establishments under the ten-hour system, should not be reduced twenty per cent. Such a reduction was made for a time; and against it the workingmen protested, without any relief, until General Grant came into office. The point of law was submitted to Attorney-General Hoar, who gave it as his opinion that "the provision that eight hours shall constitute a day's labor has no tendency whatever to show whether the day's labor thus established shall be paid at a lower or higher rate than the day of ten hours' labor, or at the same rate." President Grant settled this question authoritatively, by issuing, on the 19th of May, 1869, the following proclamation:

"Whereas the act of Congress, approved June 25th, 1868, constituted on and after that date eight hours a day's work for all laborers, workmen, and mechanics employed by or on behalf of the Government of the United States, and repealed all acts and parts of acts inconsistent therewith;

"Now, therefore, I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States, do hereby direct that from and after this date no reduction shall be made in the wages paid by the Government by the day to such laborers, workmen, and mechanics, on account of such reduction of the hours of labor.

"In testimony whereof I have hereto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed."

In respect to the workmen employed by the Government whose wages had been reduced twenty per cent. Congress at its last session passed the following law:

"That the proper accounting officers be and hereby are authorized and required, in the settlement of all accounts for the services of laborers, workmen, and mechanics employed by or on behalf of the Government of the United States, between the 25th day of June, 1868, the date of the act constituting eight hours a day's work for all such laborers, workmen, and mechanics, and the 19th day of May, 1869, the date of the proclamation of the President concerning such pay, to settle and pay for the same without reduction on account of reduction of hours of labor by said act, and a sufficient sum for said purpose is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated."

We submit the above statement, as showing the attitude of President Grant, Senator Wilson, and the Republican Congress of the United States toward the working classes in the employment of the Government. The facts speak for themselves without any comment. They certainly entitle General Grant and Henry Wilson to be regarded as the workingman's friends.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Greenback Inflation.—The proper answer for Secretary Boutwell to those who are asking him to inflate our greenback currency by a new issue of forty-four millions of dollars—the amount that was retired by ex-Secretary McCulloch—is to say *No.* The best of all reasons for this answer we have is in the fact that he has no legal authority to comply with the request. The law of 1864 which referred to temporary deposits in the Treasury, and provided a reserve of greenbacks for their payment, does not cover this inflating proposition at all. The only authority which the Secretary has for the issue of new notes is to replace "mutilated United States notes" with others "of the same character and amount." He has no power, and should have none, at his own discretion, to contract or increase our legal-tender currency. This is a question which it belongs to Congress to settle, and not to Secretary Boutwell or any other executive officer of the Government. Inflation, moreover, would be directly against the whole policy which he has hitherto pursued. It would postpone the day of specie resumption and furnish new facilities for speculation. If there be a lack of paper currency to meet the requirements of legitimate trade, the proper remedy is to supply the want by an increase of our national bank circulation. We go for such an increase to any extent that the public necessities may demand; but, if we mean ever to come back to specie payment, nothing can be more ill-judged than to add to the volume of legal-tender notes. It would be a movement in exactly the wrong direction. At any rate, the Secretary of the Treasury should not take this step without the explicit authority of Congress for so doing.

The Debt under Johnson and Grant.—The first official statement of the public debt under the Administration of Andrew Johnson was made on the 30th of April, 1865, and showed the amount to be $2,505,055,573.32. The last official statement was made on the 1st of March, 1869, and showed the debt then to be $2,491,339,904.38. The difference between these two amounts is $13,715,668.94; and this expresses the reduction of the public debt of the United States during Johnson's Administration. Grant's Administration, in three years and seven months, has reduced the debt by nearly three hundred and sixty millions of dollars, and taken off more than twenty-two millions from our annual interest liability, while greatly decreasing our internal revenue taxes and customs duties. This is due to fidelity in collecting the revenue of the Government and economy in the public expenditures. It is easy to see the difference between the two Administrations. It is quite true that under Johnson large sums were paid out to meet the demands upon the Government growing out of the sudden close of the war; yet these demands were met by the provisions for carrying on the war, rendered unnecessary for that purpose by its sudden close, and by the war taxes, which were continued for that purpose. On the permanent ascertained debt of the country his Administration shows the payment of only $13,715,668.94, with such a manipulation of its forms that our annual interest account was greater at the close than at the commencement of his Administration.

Price of United States Bonds.—The bonds of the United States at the time when Gen. Grant came into office were about *eighteen per cent.* below par, as estimated by the gold standard. During his Administration, and as the financial result of the general policy pursued by the Government, they have risen to par. Assuming that $1,000,000,000 of these bonds are held in the United States (which is the estimated amount), we have then an increase in the value of this species of property held by American citizens equal to **$180,000,000.** Do the holders thereof want any change of policy, or in the men who conduct it? Is there any prospect that the election of Horace Greeley, and through him the re-establishment of the Democratic party in power, would work out any improvement in our financial system? This is a very grave question for capitalists and holders of Government bonds thoughtfully to consider. We know what has been, as a matter of history; and, if Gen. Grant be re-elected, we may reasonably infer what will be. But, if the Democratic party, that in its national convention of 1868 endorsed a system of virtual repudiation, should come into power, under the leadership of as flexible and unreliable material as Horace Greeley, it would be very difficult to tell what would be. The Southern wing of this party is naturally opposed to the public debt contracted in conquering the Rebellion; and in victory it would be so potent with the Northern wing as materially to influence its course. Democratic financiering has hitherto not been in good repute. All the repudiating schemes in this country have had a Democratic origin. The safe way is to continue the executive management of the Government in the hands that have hitherto conducted it so wisely and so well.

Losses of the Revenue.—Acting Secretary Richardson, in a letter dated June 23d, 1872, states that the estimated ultimate loss to the Government upon the receipts of internal revenue, from March 3d, 1869, to March 3d, 1872, is less than one-fiftieth of one per cent., or less than two dollars in ten thousand. He also states that the estimated ultimate loss in the customs revenue, from the 1st of April, 1869, to the 31st of December, 1871, is one two-hundredth part of one per cent., or less than five dollars in one hundred thousand dollars. These figures are slightly different from those which Senator Trumbull is parading before the public, as if he believed them. His charge is that twenty-five per cent., or nearly one hundred millions of dollars, are annually lost to the Government from its revenues. No one believes that anybody, not even the Senator himself, has the least faith in the statement. It is simply the tallest kind of falsification; and we can hardly suppose the Senator ignorant of this fact.

STATISTICAL ITEMS.

The Treasury Department has decided that yellow sheathing metal may be withdrawn from bond for the construction of vessels to be engaged in foreign trade, under the tenth section of the act of June 6th, 1872, and the regulations of the Department made in pursuance thereof. The Department also decides that the manufacture of yellow sheathing metal, with rebate of duty on the copper, cannot be allowed, for the reason that it is impracticable to prove the quantity of foreign copper in yellow metal or the quantity of spelter coming from old metal.

—We find, from the latest returns of the British Board of Trade, that the following amounts of merchandise were exported from the United Kingdom, during the nine months ending September 30th, to the United States, destined for the British North American colonies:

	Value.
Apparel	£77,100
Cotton Piece Goods	463,500
Earthenware, China, etc.	6,500
Haberdashery, Millinery, Embroidery, etc.	28,300
Hardware and Cutlery	43,500
Linen manufactures	58,400
Silk manufactures	78,000
Woolen and Worsted Goods	251,700
Worsted Stuffs	16,900
Carpets	40,400
Total	£1,582,300

—The personal property liable for taxation this year in Ohio is valued at $6,463,998,641, being an increase of $30,030,000 over last year. There is an increase in nearly all animals, the largest being in sheep, which are 16,994 more than last year, the increase in value being estimated at $5,780,000.

MONEY MARKET.

Last week Secretary Boutwell gave a courteous reception to a delegation of business men from the West, in Washington, whose object was to get from him a favorable expression in relation to the reissue of the $44,000,000 of greenbacks which were withdrawn from circulation by his predecessor, Secretary McCulloch. Mr. Boutwell did not commit himself in relation to the matter, except so far as an acknowledgment of his authority to issue the greenbacks if the commercial exigencies of the country required him to do so. But this was enough, and should be sufficient to satisfy the business men of the country that the Treasury Department under its present head will be bound by no cast-iron theories in regard to the currency; but that its action will be in accordance with the requirements of the people. That these requirements will make a reissue of greenbacks necessary cannot be questioned. The amount of currency which barely sufficed for the wants of the country four years ago cannot be sufficient for the increase of business and population a year or two hence. That Congress will take this question in hand and pass some law regulating the supply of currency, making it equal to the increase of our commerce, there is no reason to doubt. In the meanwhile, however, it is a great comfort to business men to know that the head of the Treasury Department is a person in whose honesty, courage, and good sense the people may place implicit confidence. Since he made his purchase of $5,000,000 of 5-20s, leaving the proceeds in four national city banks, and sold $5,000,000 of gold on the same day, money in Wall Street has been easy, gold has been steady at 113¼ to 112¾, and the whole business aspects of the country have greatly improved. But at the commencement of the present week there was a more active demand for call loans and the banks were a little more strict in discounting for their customers. The rates on call loans varied from 6 per cent. to 7 per cent. gold interest, and in some cases as high as 1-32 commission was paid for one day's use of money.

The Bank Statement of Saturday showed a loss of gold and legal tender, and the surplus reserve was reduced to $5,415,300; which is a very favorable exhibit, and remarkably so when taken in comparison with the surplus reserve at the corresponding time last year, when it was only $1,912,950.

There was a shipment of specie to Europe during the week of $1,500,000; and a still further shipment to about the same extent will probably take place the present week. These shipments of gold are rather to be desired, since gold is one of the most useless commodities we can keep on hand and is just as much a product of the soil as wheat or cotton.

The speculations on the Stock Market have been very active, and promise to be still more so after the election of General Grant shall be a certainty. Very few intelligent men doubt that it will take place, but financial operators cannot afford to discount at the full amount which is subject to contingencies; therefore, although to a certain extent the likelihood of the event has influenced prices, yet there is still a considerable margin for a rise which will take place when the event becomes a certainty. It was so in the case of the October elections: even those who were willing to bet heavily on a Republican victory in Pennsylvania were still unwilling to buy stocks on the strength of it until the certainty of the victory was beyond a question. The same effect will doubtless be realized next week.

The speculations of last week were fairly rampant in Pacific Mail, Chicago and Northwestern (Common) Railroad, Western Union Telegraph Company, Lake Shore, Ohio and Mississippi, and New York Central. At the opening of the present week Pacific Mail received a check; and, after having sold up to 103¾, dropped off to 94¾. There were rumors of the loss of one of the Company's steamships, which affected the stock; besides, there was some sales to realize profits.

Western Union Telegraph Company, which has been expected to sell at par before the close of the year, does not advance quite so rapidly as Pacific Mail; but it maintained its advance more steadily, and, after selling at 81¼, dropped off to 79, where it showed a disposition to follow the advice of Sumner to Stanton, and "stick."

The horse distemper has had an adverse influence upon business generally, and at one time the aspects of the disease were truly alarming. If only ten per cent. of the horse-power of the country were to be destroyed, its effect upon the business of the country would be most disastrous and it would tell with direful effect upon the railroad and transportation companies. There were merchants in New York who were unable to ship any goods for four or five days, and who only succeeded on Monday by paying more than double rates of cartage. The only business interest in the country which has not and is not likely to be injuriously affected by the horse disease is telegraphing. The receipts of the Western Union Telegraph Company have increased, as the business of all other companies diminished. Oxen have been seen the present week dragging loaded wagons to the railroad depots and steamboat landings, for the first time in the memory of the oldest inhabitant.

The opening of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad is stimulating iron production in Western Virginia and all that section of country which can avail itself of the road. For most of the distance the road traverses a region so rich in iron that it is only necessary to dislodge the ore and roll it down the mountain to the freight-cars for transportation to the furnaces. For one hundred years to come no deep mining will be requisite. Coal is contiguous and readily accessible; also limestone. Furnaces are erecting; and, the cost of production being small, remarkable profits are made. None of the many iron districts in the United States are so eligible in all respects as this. The completion of the road is awaited with much anxiety, in order to take advantage of the abundant facilities existing.

QUOTATIONS OF CITY BANK STOCKS, MONDAY, Oct. 28th, 1872.

	Offered.	Asked.
New York	131	134
Manhattan	130	—
Merchants	116½	119
Mechanics	125	—
America	118	—
City	120	—
Phenix	101	101½
Tradesmen's	148	—
Greenwich	150	—
Butchers' and Drovers'	—	148
Merchants' Exchange	—	90
Seventh Ward	—	103
State of New York	111	114
Commerce	116	—
Broadway	365	900
Ocean	8	10
Mercantile	133	—
American Exchange	111	—
Bank of the Republic	—	113¾
Bank of North America	101	103
Hanover	—	95
Irving	125	—
Metropolitan	130	134
Citizens'	115	—
Grocers'	—	110
East River	107	—
Manhattan	—	127
Nassau	—	108
Shoe and Leather	—	150
Corn Exchange	128	—
Continental	96	80
St. Nicholas	—	114
Marine	105	—
Commonwealth	—	85
Atlantic	—	100
Importers' and Traders'	171	—
Park	150	—
Manufacturers' & Merchants'	100	—
N. Y. National Exchange	97	—
Central National	—	103
Fourth National	110	—
Ninth National	109	103
Eleventh Ward	—	103
Oriental	170	—
Gold Exchange	109	—
Bankers' & Brokers' Assn.	—	85
German American	104	103

INVESTING MONEY.

Special attention is invited to the advertisements in our columns of those bankers who offer first-class railroad bonds, etc., for sale. Many are now selling Governments and other stocks, and converting the proceeds into good *first mortgage* railroad bonds.

Our subscribers will please understand that they can send money, Government bonds, or any kind of securities to this office, to be sold, and the proceeds converted into any stocks or railroad bonds *advertised in* The Independent. No charge whatever will be made for our services. In most cases we can obtain a *better price* for securities to be thus exchanged than if sent direct to a broker or banker, besides saving broker's commission. This offer is made only to our subscribers, who oftentimes neglect to make investments simply because they fear to make a remittance to an unknown party. In all cases explicit directions must be given. Address Henry C. Bowen, Publisher of The Independent, 3 Park Place, New York.

DRY GOODS.

The financial business of the week in all departments of dry goods has been quite up to the average for this season, but not specially active. There has been a fair business doing from first hands in the distribution of goods to keep up assortments; and the small stock of domestic cotton goods, and especially of seasonable styles of prints, prevents any reduction of prices. There has been a rather serious interruption to the movement of goods from a very remarkable cause, which may yet lead to some serious derangements in the fall traffic. We allude to the prevalent disease among horses, which has been so widespread in New York, so disabling in its effects that merchants have been prevented from making shipments, and no small difficulty has been experienced in various quarters in moving freight to and from the railway depots.

The demand for woolens generally has been more active the past week, and prices have been more firmly maintained for some time past.

Unbleached sheetings and shirtings have undergone no important change during the week. The supply in first hands is only about equal to the demands of trade and prices are steadily maintained.

The demand for bleached shirtings and sheetings is only moderately active, but the aggregate of sales of the various grades is somewhat larger than during the previous weeks. Prices are firmly maintained.

Printing cloths are in better demand and prices are firmer. The sales have increased and the transactions for immediate use have been on a basis of 7⅞ to 8 cents for extra grades of 64 standards in the gray.

Prints are in less active demand, but the engagements already entered into will be sufficient to keep the market from an accumulation of stock in first hands and maintain prices. The agents do not hold out any inducements to encourage expectations of any decline of prices.

Ginghams are still selling moderately well, but there is a decided falling off in the demand for these goods. Prices remain steady.

Cotton yarn is without change of prices. The sales are to a moderate extent only, but the stock in first hands is not considered large and there is no prospect of any change.

Corset jeans are probably in better supply than any other description of cotton goods; and, as the demand is only moderate, a decline of prices is not unlikely to take place.

Cotton flannels are in less demand, but there are still considerable sales of standard makes. The stock in first hands is small for the season and prices are firmly maintained.

Rolled jaconets are without any important change in prices, but there is an accumulation of goods of this character in first hands; and, by way of inducing large purchases, some of the agents have offered 5 per cent. extra discount where ten cases are taken. An offer like this may be fairly construed to mean a reduction of rates in all similar goods.

In other departments of domestic cotton goods there are no quotable changes to notice. The market is generally firm, and agents are not overstocked, except in two or three instances.

Worsted and dress goods are in less demand; but the sales are moderately active and prices are well maintained.

The auction sales of woolen shawls, which have taken place every week, have had the effect of unsettling the market and rendering prices uncertain. The different makes vary so much that we can only quote them as lower generally.

Cloths and overcoatings are in rather better demand, with larger sales of the favorite makes. Purchases have been stimulated by a reduction of prices in some instances.

Doeskins are not in good demand, and the market is dull for this class of goods, with a tendency to lower prices.

Cassimeres are in better demand, but only for the better qualities. The medium and low grades are dull. Prices are unchanged.

Satinets are selling moderately well, but the demand is mostly for black; mixtures are in small demand.

Kentucky jeans are slow of sale, except for a few of the favorite makes. Prices without important change.

Flannels are now in more active demand, and sell more freely than any other class of woolens; but the sales are mostly in single bales, to renew assortments.

Blankets are selling steadily from first hands, and the trade is about as active as usual at this season of the year. Prices unchanged.

Foreign goods are very quiet; but some of the more desirable styles of fine woolens have been closed out of the importers' hands. The better qualities of black silks are in more active demand than colored dress silks. In millinery goods and ribbons there is an overstock in the market, and importers show a desire to get rid of their invoices, as the season is near the close for goods of this class. A reduction of prices may be counted upon except for the more desirable styles. The auction-rooms are well supplied and well attended, and prices have generally been well maintained. The imports at New York for the past week amounted to $7,459,511, of which $5,175,484 consisted of general merchandise and the remainder of dry goods.

November Investments.

To those who have funds to invest in large or small amounts, or who wish to increase their income from means already invested in other less profitable securities, we recommend, after full investigation, the Seven-Thirty Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. Bearing seven and three-tenths per cent. gold interest (equal now to 8¼ currency) and sold at par, they yield an income considerably more than one-third greater than U. S. 5-20s. They are Coupon and Registered, the lowest denomination being $100, the highest $10,000.

Nearly one-third of the Main Line of the Road will be completed and in operation, with a large business, the present season. All the property and rights of the Company, including a most valuable Land Grant, averaging about 23,000 acres per mile of road, are pledged as security for the first mortgage bonds, now offered.

All marketable stocks and bonds are received in exchange at current prices. Descriptive pamphlets and maps, showing Route of Road, Connections, Tributary Country, etc., will be furnished on application.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
New York, Philadelphia, and Washington,
Financial Agents, N. P. R. R.

Howes & Macy, Bankers, No. 30 Wall Street, N. Y., offer the same facilities to Depositors as Incorporated Banks, and allow Interest on daily balances at the rate of Four per cent. Collections made on any point at current rates, with immediate returns. Special attention paid to choice Stock, Bonds, etc., etc., for Investors.

[OFFICIAL.]
Department of State,
Washington, D. C., Oct. 24th, 1872.

Information has been received at this Department from Mr. J. H. Goodenow, the consul-general of the United States at Constantinople, Turkey, of the death, on the 10th day of September last, at Constantinople, of Alexander Thompson, Esq., marshal of the Consular Court of the United States at Constantinople.

[OFFICIAL.]
Department of State,
Washington, D. C., Oct. 25th, 1872.

Information has been received at this Department from Mr. E. B. Simmons, the vice-consul of the United States at St. Thomas, W. I., of the loss, on the 26th of September, 1872, at sea, of the American Bark "Yokohama," of New York.

GROCERS' MARKET REVIEW.

Reported Expressly for "The Independent," by H. K. Thurber & Co., 173 *and* 175 *Chambers*, 294, 296, 298 *Greenwich street*, *New York.*

Coffees.—Invoices of Brazils continue firm at the advance of ¼ cent, gold; but, as the distributive trade has been light, there is a good disposition to sell manifested on the part of holders. Maracaibos are arriving freely, and the market is weak at the advance. Javas sell readily at unchanged figures. Dealers anticipate that with an easy money market and good demand present prices will be held for 30 days to come.

Fish and Salt.—With a light stock and diminished receipts, Mackerel have advanced, with a good inquiry for both Shore and Bay. Dry Cod are in good demand at unchanged prices. Smoked Herring are steady and Dutch Herring unchanged. Liverpool Fine Salt is steady, with less strength to the market. Bulk is firm and in good demand. Domestic without change.

Foreign Fruits.—Malaga Raisins are less active, and the market has lost the buoyancy noticed in our last. Prices have not varied except on Layers, for which extreme values are not obtainable. Currants are in less request at previous values. The stock of Citron is very light, but prices are easier. Turkey Prunes are steady. Smyrna Figs in good demand. Nuts in good request and generally firm. Green Fruits steady. (For Domestic Fruits see Produce Market Report, on another page.)

Molasses.—The market is steady, with but little doing; the principa ltransactions being in fine and good Porto Rico and St. Croix, for Grocers' trade. There being no further arrivals of New Crop Domestic and but little expected for several days hence, Old New Orleans is bringing better prices for the little choice on hand.

Rice.—Owing to the small receipts of Carolina, the market is firm at slightly enhanced values. The quality is excellent generally, and at the present comparatively low prices moves readily. East India is in fair supply and steady, high gold necessitating increased cost.

Spices.—The trade demand in spices continues good, and prices rule firm generally, the exceptions being Cassia and Pimenta, which are slightly easier. Nutmegs and Mace are very firm. There is no Race Ginger on the market. African is firm. There is but little movement in invoices.

Sugars.—The market for Refined is very active and buoyant, at largely-enhanced values and a continuous upward tendency. Stocks are well sold up and the demand absorbs the daily production. The sudden rise and firmness is predicated on the very light stock, and increased values of Raws. The market closes very strong and tends upward. Raws are in good request at extreme rates. Refiners are the principal purchasers, and have bought liberally, under the apprehension that the supply will be exhausted before the arrival of New Crop. Holders are very firm and offer sparingly. The Cuban crop bids fair to be very large, but will not be available till January next or later. Estimated stock, 29th inst., 22,314 hogsheads, 29,412 boxes, 31,692 bags, 2,519 bogsheads Melado.

Syrups are in moderate request; but the high ruling of Sugars imparts an improved feeling in the market on Syrups. Sugarhouse is steady, and the full production is moved readily at quoted values.

Teas.—There is a moderate trade doing in Invoices; but the line trade, as well as the demand from retailers, has been lessened, through the difficulty experienced in shipping goods. Greens continue to sell steadily at unchanged figures. Medium to fine Japans meet with an improved demand at the late decline. There is a good inquiry for the better grades of Oolongs and Souchongs, while the lower grades sell slowly.

GENERAL MARKET REPORT.

Reported Expressly for "The Independent."

A Table of Quotations will be found in another column.

The Horse Influenza, now so prevalent here and elsewhere, seriously interrupts business. Positive calculations cannot be made as to delivery of goods, and perishable articles are thereby subject to injury. All mercantile transactions are more or less affected by the terms of delivery. For the first time in the history of modern New York ox-teams have been used to-day for draying. The process is slow and expensive. It is hoped and expected that within a few days transit will be resumed, as usual; in the meanwhile sellers and buyers will have to submit to much inconvenience. Values of merchandise are all more or less effected by the derangement in delivery, except goods that are short in quantity, and on these the speculative feeling overtops all other considerations. Retarded supplies from the interior in some instances enhances values; on the other hand buyers are not disposed to purchase goods that they have no means of conveying to their business localities, hence the moderate movement of merchandise.

Breadstuffs, Etc.—Medium and low grades are dull and in buyers' favor. The demand is fair for high grade made from Winter Wheat, including Southern and South Western, at full and steady prices. Shipping grades are in moderate supply and fair demand. Receipts for the week, 78,417 barrels. Sales, 66,116 barrels. Rye Flour is in light stock and held at full prices. Corn Meal is steady. The receipts of Wheat are 794,113 bushels. Sales, 527,460 bushels. As there are but two or three weeks for shipment *via* canal, there are no indications of accumulation of stock for the winter. The market opened firm and closed lower and easy, with a light milling demand. Corn opened and closed dull, with some activity in the middle of the week. Receipts, 975,112 bushels. Sales, 823,514 bushels. Oats opened firm and closed dull with restricted business. Receipts, 365,119 bushels. Sales, 267,109 bushels. Rye is in light stock, and the demand limited to local milling wants. Receipts of Barley, 370,394 bushels. Sales, 67,600 bushels. Fair request at steady prices at the opening; closed inactive. Barley Malt is steady. Receipts, 29,946 bushels. Sales, 18,500 bushels.

Building Materials.—*Bricks* are in good supply and fair request at unchanged prices. *Cement* in light demand and moderate supply. *Glass* steady at unaltered values. *Hair* is steady. *Lime* in fair demand with moderate receipts. *Lumber* is very quiet. The receipts are large and freely offered at quoted prices. Dressed Boards are in active shipping demand. The home trade is small. *Laths* are in increased supply, less active, and easier. *Nails* are steady.

Wool.—Foreign is in large supply and quiet, although advices indicate a better market on the other side. There is more activity in Domestic, mainly for Texas and California Wools. Dealers are firm, having confidence in higher prices. The stock of Fleece Wool is uncommonly light, with but little prospect of any considerable additions.

Cotton is in fair demand for Cotton on the spot and moderate request for future delivery, at well sustained prices.

Hides and Leather.—Hides are in moderate request and firmly held. Leather is steady at unchanged rates. The demand is principally from manufacturers.

Metals.—Scotch Pig Iron is in light demand, but the small stock prevents any material decline. American is firm for immediate delivery, but unsettled for future. Rails in fair request at steady values. Scrap dull and nominal. No change in other kinds. Ingot Copper is slightly easier. Manufactured steady. Lead firm and quiet. Steel and Spelter unchanged.

Miscellaneous.—Ashes continue in good request at $8.25 for Pots and $11.50 to $12 for Pearls. Receipts light. Broom Corn and Brooms in moderate demand at previous values. Adamantine Candles steady. Drugs, Dyes, and Chemicals without noticeable change. Business quiet. Gunnies firm. Hay firm with diminished receipts and fair shipping demand. Straw in good request. Hemp is in few hands and held firmly. Hops very firm for all qualities. The crops do not come up to estimates. Paper and Paper Stock steady. Paints steady. Seeds nominal. Deer Skins active. Goat in moderate demand. Stearine steady. Sumach less active. Tallow in fair request. Tobacco in fair demand. Freights easier, with business somewhat restricted by the interruption in drayage.

Oils, Naval Stores, Etc.—Crude Sperm and Whale are decidedly quiet. Refined steady. Menhaden quiet. Linseed in good demand. Lard Oil in fair request. Oil Cake has advanced. Petroleum is higher and very firm for both Crude and Refined. Naptha firm at unchanged prices. Spirits Turpentine in good demand and steady. Strained Rosin in increased demand for export. Tar firm. Pitch steady.

Provisions.—Pork declined early in the week, but subsequently recovered, closing with a brisk inquiry at higher values. The export demand is fair and local request good. Dressed Hogs quiet at 6¾ to 7 cents per pound. Bacon is in active demand. Cut Meats firm and active. Beef moves slow. Beef Hams are higher. Lard is more active at increased values.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

FOR WEEK ENDING OCT. 29TH, 1872.

[Reported Expressly for The Independent.]

The receipts of Beeves are less than last week, but the supply is greater than the demand and prices have declined a full half cent per pound on all above medium in quality. Texans are scarce and the few received were unusually good. Some native Steers were very choice, but the bulk of the stock were medium to good. The Zootie affects butchers' trade materially, and Poultry being in increased supply affects the meat trade. The demand for Milch Cows is light. The receipts of Calves has fallen off and the market is strong. Sheep and Lambs are in liberal supply, with a weak market. Swine arrive in excess of any previous week and values are nominal.

Beeves.—Receipts 8,168. Sales of Premium at 13½ to 14 cents per pound; Prime to Extra, 12 to 13¼ cents; Medium to Good, 10½ to 11¾ cents; Common to Ordinary, 9 to 10½ cents; Poorest, 7 to 8 cents; Texans, 7¾ to 9¾ cents.

Milch Cows.—$40 to $85 per head for Fair to Choice and $90 to $110 for Extra Milkers. Receipts 62.

Calves.—Arrived 1,667. Milk-fed bring 7 to 11 cents per pound, with all good stock at 10 to 10½ cents. Grassers $5 to $10 per head, with exceptional good at $12 to $14.

Sheep and Lambs.—Receipts 27,160. Sales range from 4½ to 6¾ cents per pound for Sheep, with a few Extra at 7 cents, and 6¼ to 7 cents for Lambs, with a few of finest selections at 8¼ cents.

Swine.—Receipts 59,479. Held at 5 to 5¼ cents per pound.

POSTSCRIPT.

LATEST DRY GOODS QUOTATIONS.

IMPORTANT TO EVERY MERCHANT IN THE UNITED STATES.

Monday Evening, Oct. 28th, 1872.

The following are the wholesale cash prices of all the leading styles of Domestic Dry Goods sold in the New York market. It is believed that this is nearly information, specially reported to The Independent, and more RELIABLE CHANGE CHANGE than any other quotations ever offered to the public. It is worth to every dry goods merchant, ten times the subscription price of this paper.

PRINTS.			
Merrimack, D	11¾	Kenmuir	8
Cocheco, L	12	Garner & Co	11¾
Syracuse	11½	Arnold	10
Pacific	11½	Hamilton	10
American	11½	Richmond	11½
Gamble	11½	Gloucester	10
Allen	11¾	Mourning	11¾
Manchester	11½	Oriental	11¾
GINGHAMS.			
Lancaster	11	Knowlse	12¾
Hartford	12¾	Glasgow	13
BROWN SHEETINGS.			
Amoskeag, A	14½	Pepperell, R	14½
Lawrence, D	14	" R	13½
" R	14	" N	11½
" H	13	" H	9¾
" H, 3-4	9¾	" 3-4	8¾
Pacific, Extra	14½	" 7-8	7½
" H	14	" 10-4	13
Atlantic, A	13½	Boott,	13
" P	12½	" O	11
" L	12½	" R	10
" N	12	Appleton, A	14
" N, 3-4	11	Clark's	11
Androscoggin	13½	Lonsdale, G	13
Stark, A	14	" B	13
Massachusetts	14	Lyman, E	14
" HB	14	" F	13
Indian Head	13	Tremont, E	14
Exeter, A	13	Indian Orchard, A	11
" B	12	" B	10
Hosford	11	" C	12
Augusta	9	" D	11
" 3-4	8	" E	10
Pittsfield, A	14	Great Falls, H	13
Kennebec	10½	" J	12
Hosford, A	13	" M	12½
Focasset	13½	" S	11
" K	13	Dwight, A	11½
" 3-4	11	" O	10
BLEACHED MUSLIN.			
New York Mills	17	Reynolds, AA	11½
" 3-4	15	Mystic Lake	13
Tuscarora	11	Ballou & Son	12
Bates	11	" C	11
White Rock	11	Lonsdale	13
Forestdale	15	Cambric	14
Masonville	11	Hill	12
Blackstone	11	Hartford	8
Hope	11	" 10-inch	9
Langdon	14	" 9-inch	8
" 6-inch	13	James Str'n Mills	14
" 46-inch	18	" 39-inch	13½
Wamsutta	15	" 36-inch	12
Pepperell	24	Great Falls, J	11
" 9-4	23	" C	9
" 8-4	21	Red Bank	14
" 7-4	18	" C	12½
Utica	15	Waltham, A	15
" 9-4	14	" 46-inch	18½
Boot, R	14	" C	12½
" W	14	Bay Mills	11
Androscoggin	9	Appleton, A	14
Canoe	8	Amoskeag	14
Dwight	13½	" C	12½
Long Cloth	14		
STRIPED SHIRTINGS.		**DENIMS.**	
Amoskeag	19	Otis Company, CC	17
York	19	" BB	15
American	14	" AA	13
Hamilton	14	Warren, Brown	21
Everett	13½	Lewiston, Brown	21
		Columbian	14
TICKS.			
York, 30-inch	21	Swift River	18
York, 32-inch	24	Hamilton, A A	14
Amoskeag, C C A	20	Hamilton, Regular	19
" A	20	Willow Brook	14
" B	18	Everett	16½
" C	16	"